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BREZHNEV RESPONDS TO PEACE GROUP ON ARMS RACE

LD241834 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- An Australian organization coming out for international cooperation and disarmament has sent an open letter to the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the United States Ronald Reagan. The letter expresses alarm at the growing danger of nuclear war and calls for an end to the nuclear arms race.

The letter says:

"We support meaningful negotiations and genuine agreements for disarmament. We are committed to work for peace. We ask you to take initiatives which can help create a climate for cooperation and trust."

"We specifically ask you to: affirm a commitment never to launch a first-strike nuclear attack; state your intention to sign some meaningful disarmament agreement at, or before, the United Nations special session in 1982 so that the present process of nuclear arming can begin to be reversed; cease all testing of nuclear weapons; consider, without prejudice, all disarmament proposals of your opponents so that they can be tested and not rejected as 'propaganda' or 'nothing new'.

"We are aware that these paths may be risky for you, but these risks are less than those which are leading us all to nuclear war."

Follows the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's reply to the Australian organisation's letter:

"Dear friends,

"I have read your letter addressed to me and U.S. President Reagan. Your feeling of worry and concern over the continued arms race and the growing threat of thermonuclear war is close and understandable to me.

"The party and state leadership of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people proceed from the assumption that the unleashing of a thermonuclear war would be a crime threatening a catastrophe for the whole of mankind. We have pointed this out on more than one occasion.

"As regards the questions put by you, I would like to say the following:

"1. You ask for confirmation of the commitment not to be the first ever to use nuclear weapons.

"In this connection I draw your attention to the fact that the Soviet Union has already stated that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce their production and acquisition and do not have them on their territories. We are prepared to give relevant guarantees on a contractual basis as well to any of such non-nuclear countries and urge all the other nuclear powers to assume similar commitments. Moreover, it was the Soviet Union that tabled at the 26th session of the UN General Assembly important and constructive initiative aimed at preventing the first use of nuclear weapons by anyone at any time. The declaration adopted on this basis solemnly proclaims that the states which will be the first to use nuclear weapons will thereby perpetrate the gravest crime against humanity. It was only the United States and its closest military and political allies that did not support the decision meeting the aspirations of the peoples of the whole world.

"2. Your letter contains the appeal that serious agreements on folding up the nuclear arms race be signed prior to or during the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. We for our part understand the urgency of taking these measures and will do everything within our power to facilitate the reaching of agreements on this issue.

"We believe that the primary task in this field is the prompt achievement of constructive results at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Although Europe lies thousands of kilometres away from Australia, we believe that this task has a global significance because a nuclear conflict in Europe would be bound to escalate into a world conflict.

"I also believe it necessary to speed up the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

"The Soviet Union is ready for this at any moment but the American side is incessantly postponing the dialogue on this problem, which worries the whole of mankind. We also consider it extremely urgent to resume the Soviet-American talks on prohibiting chemical weapons, which were interrupted unilaterally by the American side.

"The Soviet Union is ready to continue at any moment talks with the United States on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean, which were interrupted, also by the American side, and which have not been resumed although an agreement to this effect was reached at the summit level in Vienna in 1979. I want to say that we do not see any obstacle to the application of similar measures to the Pacific.

"In general, we have never believed it ideal that the navies of great powers roam the waters far away from their own shores for long periods of time. And we are prepared to tackle this problem, but of course to tackle it under the terms of equality and equal security.

"3. You raise the question of the need to put an end to all nuclear-weapon tests. I should recall that the Soviet Union has not tested them in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space for almost 20 years now, since the relevant treaty came into force. Only China and France of all the nuclear powers have not joined the treaty, and China even continues nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere as well. We are ready to ratify at any moment the 1974 treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests. The ratification, however, is procrastinated by the American side.

"As for the Soviet Union, it is ready to reach agreement not only on the complete termination of all nuclear weapons tests but also on ending their further production and on the reduction and subsequent complete elimination of their stockpiles.

"4. We are ready to examine without prejudice all the proposals of the other side on disarmament. I can assure you that we study carefully the positions and proposals of the other side and never reject them out of hand. We use only one yardstick in evaluating them, namely, the extent to which they meet the task of averting war and strengthening peace and accord with the principle of equality and equal security.

"Socialist countries have achieved military-strategic parity with the capitalist world. This parity is a factor containing the ambitions of the aggressive forces. The hopes to shatter this partiy are doomed to failure.

"Military parity at the lowest possible levels of armaments -- this is our constructive approach to nuclear disarmament in the interests of all the peoples. We are ready to agree to considerable reductions in nuclear armaments. But any violation of equilibrium in this field would be fraught with the breach of stability and jeopardize peace.

"In the light of the considerations stated in your letter, I want to stress specifically: We proceed from the conviction that reason will triumph and that nuclear catastrophe will eventually be averted. This cannot be achieved by unilateral efforts alone and vigorous efforts of all the countries and peoples of the world are needed.

"I wish all the participants in the peace movement in Australia, whose number, as far as I know, is growing, success in their noble activities for disarmament and for promoting international cooperation."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GENEVA TALKS PROPOSALS

PM251043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Most Important Question of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have been in progress in Geneva for about 3 months now. The peoples are following the talks attentively, and that is only natural. The question of nuclear weapons in Europe is a question not only of the continent's future and the destinies of hundreds of millions of people but also of the destinies of universal peace.

It is monstrous but true that, despite the tragic lessons of two world wars, there are still forces in the West which are prepared to regard Europe — the cradle of modern civilization -- as a "theater of hostilities" and the firing range for some kind of "limited nuclear war." To this end plans have been elaborated across the ocean for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The plan is to target them on the USSR. But, in effect, as first strike weapons they pose a threat to the entire continent. This creates a serious danger for Europe and for universal peace — an unprecedented danger. To elimate this danger is the command of reason -- an urgent cause, a cardinal task in the struggle for peace.

The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress organically incorporates the need for nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe. The active foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is aimed at implementing this task. In this year that has elapsed since the congress our country has put forward new, large-scale proposals that make up a program for curtailing nuclear arms in Europe. This line accords with the aspirations of all peoples and the demands of the broad masses, who come out against the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted recently, is even now prepared to reach agreement on the complete renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range weapons targeted on sites in Europe. We could go even further: to reach agreement on ridding Europe entirely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. That would be a real "zero option."

Historical scope, political boldness and farsightedness and true humanism -- these are the distinctive features of these ideas and initiatives. If the NATO countries agreed to such a "zero option" the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world would be placed on a firm footing. But if the West is not yet ready for a radical solution, the Soviet Union is prepared to begin by reaching agreement on a reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe.

What specifically does our country propose in this connection? First and foremost, to reach agreement at the Geneva conference table not merely on a large reduction but a very large reduction by both sides in medium-range nuclear facilities -- by many hundreds of units. The USSR proposes that their present numbers be reduced by 2/3 or even more by 1990. Moving toward this goal by stages, it would be possible to reduce the sides' arsenals by 1/3 in the next few years and then go further. As a result, by the end of the present decade each side would have no more than 300 units of such weapons instead of today's figure of approximately 1,000 units. This would alleviate matters for Europe and would be a major contribution to the cause of military detente, disarmament and peace.

It is well known that the Soviet Union proposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on both sides' medium-range facilities in Europe for the duration of the talks. And it would be prepared to unilaterally reduce some of its medium-range armaments in the European part of the country during the moratorium. This is a clear indication of the USSR's good will and its sincere desire to facilitate the reaching of an accord.

Our country attaches great importance to the Geneva dialogue and is doing all it can to ensure businesslike proceedings and weighty, constructive results.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the U.S. stance. It shows an obvious reluctance to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable accord. The notorious "zero option" set out by U.S. President R. Reagan and accompanied by a propaganda ballyhoo in the West is basically a demand for unilateral Soviet disarmament in the sphere of medium-range facilities while the United States and the other NATO countries keep their powerful striking capability directed at our country. But for success to be achieved there is only one path to be followed -- unswerving pursuit of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides.

The U.S. approach in Geneva worries the peace-loving public. More and more people in the West are warning that certain circles in Washington and NATO would like to substitute propagandist demagoguery for a serious discussion of this problem of vital importance for the peoples and use the talks as a cover for the implementation of plans for a nuclear missile buildup in Western Europe. These intentions are so obvious that even the U.S. press has started talking about them. The New York TIMES, in particular, writes: "Our President has demanded a limitation of existing Soviet nuclear weapons without a similar reduction of our own nuclear arsenal. This proposal is unfair."

People of good will are angered by this jesuitic approach. The peoples categorically reject NATO's "arms upgrading." They see it as a fateful step toward disaster, an utterly unacceptable alternative that must not be allowed to be implemented. This is indicated by the resurgence of the antimissile movement, the resolutions adopted by various political and public organizations, statements by forums, articles in the press and so forth. There is a massive positive response to and growing popular support for the USSR's constructive proposals and its efforts to ensure the success of the Geneva talks and to elaborate concrete and effective measures to limit, reduce and, even better, totally liquidate medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

There are still many obstacles to overcome and efforts to be made on this path. But the goal can and must be attained in order to save our common European home from a nuclear holocaust and strengthen world peace.

PALLADIN: U.S. AT GENEVA ONLY TO PLACATE PUBLIC

PM241231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Against Common Sense"]

[Text] Washington -- Reading different U.S. newspapers, it is hard to get to the essence of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe -- they set out the side's positions in such a biased and unobjective way. What we have are not just attempts to emasculate the essence and aim of the talks. Commentators here are clearly avoiding mentioning that the Soviet Union intends to strive patiently and persistently for a radical reduction in the level of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Furthermore, this principle is the basis of the USSR initiative which proposed formulating within a very short time a joint document which would define the parameters of a future agreement. You do not have to be an expert on disarmament questions to see in such a stance our country's realism, common sense and its sincere interest in the ultimate success of the talks, whose positive outcome would be beneficial not just for the Soviet Union and the United States but for all the peoples.

Washington rushed to reply without waiting for Americans to study, if only in general terms, our latest initiative designed to set the Geneva talks on a practical footing. It was a negative answer, alas.

The White House, according to its spokesmen's statements, does not even wish to examine specific proposals submitted by the Soviet side and continues to insist on its own approach to solving the problem as the only possible object of further discussion. The haste with which the U.S. leadership rejected our new peace initiative and the accompanying angry and offended tone cannot fail to raise doubts about the U.S. side's intentions.

In fact, such doubts emerged as far back as the end of last year, at the very moment that President Reagan expounded the essence of the so-called "zero" option solution of questions connected with nuclear arms limitation in Europe. As is well known, the White House chief proposed then that our country should remove all medium-range missiles, including those having no bearing on the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, while the United States in return would abandon its plans to deploy Pershing II's and curise missiles in the territory of a number of West European states. In fact, it was proposed that we voluntarily agree to a sharp change in the strategic balance in favor of the United States and its West European NATO bloc allies.

"Constructive talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe are only possible in the event that they affect all such arms," Townsend Hoopes, a member of the Committee for National Security who in the mid-sixties was U.S. under secretary of the air force, said in conversation with me. "In other words, as the USSR has rightly insisted, it is necessary that, in addition to land-based missiles, the U.S. bombers based in Britain and the FRG, our aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines cruising off Europe's shores and the nuclear arsenals possessed by France and Britain are also subjects of the talks. Only on those terms can there be any question of mutual nuclear arms reduction in Europe not upsetting the existing parity."

At first it seemed (in any case, many people here, T. Hoopes among them, hoped this would be the case) that, as is usual in the process of Geneva talks, the American side would adopt a more flexible, realistic position taking into account the other side's security interests. But in December FRG Bundestag Deputy Karl-Heinz Hansen visited Washington and spoke with concern of how U.S. administration representatives visiting Bonn had warned: "The 'zero option' principle is the White House's first and final stance, and the Reagan administration will not deviate from it one iota. In other words, despite the criticism from all sides and contrary to simple common sense, at the Geneva talks the United States intends to hold its ground stubbornly: Things, it says, must be as we want them, and nothing else will do."

One is struck by the fact that Reagan's speech, in which the U.S. President sets out the concept of the "zero option," is in essence the only speech by a leading figure in the present administration on the subject of disarmament in the 13 months since power changed hands in the White House. Yet not a week goes by without a new appeal being heard from Washington for the buildup of the arms race and without threats being issued against other peoples. Let us note in this respect that the Reagan government has at best shelved and in some cases completely renounced all the agreements about improving the world situation concluded in earlier years by previous American administrations.

How can the White House's consent to the Geneva talks be explained? It was a forced step based on specific calculations.

"Concern at the growth in antiwar sentiments in Western Europe made our government send a delegation to Geneva," Townsend Hoopes believes. This opinion is shared by George Ball, who was in the State Department leadership during the Johnson presidency. "The West Europeans, particularly young people," he notes, "are frightened by the unabated saber-rattling coming from Washington." "Washington's calculation is that it will be able to gradually dispel the West Europeans' concern while at the same time preparations for the installation of Pershings in the old world will be able to continue at full speed," Arthur (Kochs), a disarmament expert, says, commenting on the development of events.

So it is a question of placating the public in the United States and NATO countries. Meanwhile, work on the Pershings is gathering speed. In the next budget year it is planned to spend about $2 billion on their production -- nearly twice what the Pentagon asked for these purposes back in June last year.

Another symptom is the White House decision to commence production of binary chemical weapons. As is known, it is intended to keep these weapons on West European territory, and it is planned to use cruise missiles as delivery vehicles. In a word, the lethal stuffing will come in a long-range package. In conjunction with other facts, this shows where the Reagan administration is going and where its preference lies.

But it is not difficult to glimpse a kind of logic in the Reagan government's actions if they are judged not by words, but by deeds. This is the logic of whipping up international tension, stepping up militarist, aggressive trends in policy and moving from talks to confrontation. The essence of this course was put forward the other day by Pentagon chief Weinberger: "peace through strength, which must inspire fear."

This is not a new concept, and it is a pity that Washington is trying to ignore its futility.

TASS: U.S. 'DELIBERATELY IMPEDING' ARMS CONTROL

LD241944 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 24 Feb, TASS -- the USA which is staking on total militarisation, preparations for aggression and ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union, is deliberately impeding efforts aimed at establishing arms control. This has been again reaffirmed by statements by high-ranking officials of the Reagan administration at the hearings which were held at the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The notorious American "hawk" Eugene Rostow, who was appointed director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, devoted the main part of his speech to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, which are currently under way in Geneva. After a number of general, superficial remarks on the "importance of the Geneva talks for the preservation of peace," on "equal responsibility" for that of the USA and the Soviet Union, Eugene Rostow showed by the whole of his further speech that Washington by no means matches word to the deed. It is necessary to arm ourselves in order to reach fair agreements on arms control, he cynically said.

E. Rostow lauded to the skies the grandious programme launched by the Reagan administration for a "modernisation" of American strategic forces and made it clear that the USA does not intend to give up its plans for the deployment in Europe of nearly 600 of its cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. Against this background a particularly discordant note was struck by his claims about a "change" in the balance of forces in the world, absurd attempts at ascribing the Soviet Union the intention to threaten and paralyse America's allies in Europe and everywhere, and establish control over Western Europe.

Such claims are clearly designed for the West European countries, many of which, according to Eugene Rostow himself, encounter serious "political problems" because of the militaristic plans imposed on them by the USA and causing a storm of protests among the West European public. Rostow's statement is, as a matter of fact, a continuation of the attempts at leading the Europeans by the nose, as was the case in December 1979, when the USA wrested from them consent to the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe by promising to resume talks with the USSR on the limitation of strategic weapons. Characteristically that in his speech E. Rostow did not even touch upon prospects for the start of SALT talks, to say nothing of a specific date for that.

Eugene Rostow's speech has also shown that the USA intends to continue the talks at Geneva on the basis of its known November proposals, which actually demand that the Soviet Union should disarm unilaterally. They clearly do not intend to accept the realistic Soviet initiatives.

The speech at the committee by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence R. Perle, who was until recently one of the main advisors of the notorious opponent of these talks Senator H. Jackson, was marked with malicious attacks against the process of limitation of strategic weapons, against the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties. He also declared that Washington was ready to implement its plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear means in Western Europe. The speech by R. Burt, director of the Bureau for Military-Political Affairs of the U.S. [State] Department, was also in a similar spirit.

In the course of the hearings, Congressman C. Zablocki, who presided over them, expressed concern over the unprecedented buildup of the military might by the administration and its consequences for the establishment of arms control. In the opinion of many of our allies, the congressman said, far from strengthening our common security, this rather gives a fresh impetus to the arms race.

NOVOYE VREMYA RAPS U.S. SYSTEM OF 'LINKAGES'

LD251040 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- "Washington's irresponsible policy has increasingly aggravated the situation in the world. It has never been so serious since World War Two," says the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] in an article headlined "In the Blind Alley of Linkages" published in its February 26 issue.

The weekly says that the U.S. administration's current policy testifies to its obvious reluctance "to seek a basis for mutually acceptable accords in the field of the limitation and reduction of arms." "The White House is continuing to use the method of 'linkages,' providing for making this or that problem dependent on questions which do not have a direct bearing on the subject of negotiations, as a diplomatic tool of the struggle against the USSR," it continues. "Demanding 'good conduct' from the Soviet Union, Washington, naturally, leaves to itself the right to determine what good conduct is." The weekly recalls that the theory of "linkages" was put forward and used by the Nixon administration since its first days in office, saying that today the "linkage" of arms control talks with other aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations "has become a principal foreign policy thesis of the Reagan administration."

"The absurdity of attempts to link the solution of the problem of the limitation and reduction of arms with the settlement of other political problems both within the framework of East-West relations and in the 'Third World' is obvious," the weekly says. "The only purpose of such 'linkages' is to undermine the basis for talks. Hardly anyone could have supposed that the Soviet Union as a sovereign state would agree to any pre-conditions or the U.S. standards of 'conduct.'" The NEW TIMES says further that the United States is pursuing the same line also at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. "Trying to reduce matters to fruitless polemics, it is clinging to the 'zero option' advanced by President Reagan on November 18, 1981, and accepted as the basis for the U.S. draft of the treaty."

"The concept publicised by Washington is in essence directed at replacing the fundamental principles of international law, recorded in the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other international documents, with the principle of 'linkage'. This policy can only lead the overall state of affairs in the world into a blind alley with all the ensuing consequences," the NEW TIMES concludes.

FROLOV OUTLINES CEMA'S LONG-TERM ENERGY PROGRAM

LD241456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1024 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- The CEMA member countries fulfilled most of their import requirements in 1980 by means of mutual supplies, including those of oil and iron ore -- by 68-70 percent, coal and sawn timber -- by 94-95 percent. This was reported in a press interview given by Vladimir Frolov, staff member of the USSR Academy of Science's Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System. Frolov spoke about implementation of the long-term, special purpose program of cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials for the period up to 1990, which was adopted at the 32d CEMA Session in 1978.

The program includes 53 large-scale projects. Frolov noted that the majority of them are being fulfilled and some have already been completed. The Soviet Union is playing a leading role in implementing the special purpose program. Energy capacity of 7.6 million kw was built in the socialist countries with the cooperation of the USSR in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. This includes nuclear power plants with 2.2 million kw capacity. Enterprises were built to produce 5.4 million tons of cast iron, 6.5 million tons of steel, to process 5 million tons of oil, to extract 10.2 million tons of coal and to produce 4.6 million tons of cement a year.

In order to increase supplies of solid fuel to the CEMA countries, it is planned to build by 1990 enterprises to extract coking coal and coal for powerplants in Bulgaria with a capacity of 6-10 million tons annually, and in Mongolia with an annual extraction of 10 million tons of coking coal and 7 million tons of coal for powerplants.

The program envisages cooperation in developing gas deposits in the USSR and in constructing trunk gas pipelines, such as the Soyuz, along which the European CEMA countries receive 15.5 billion cubic meters of gas.

The extraction of oil and, at the same time, degree to which it is refined, will increase significantly. Secondary methods, created by scientists of the socialist countries, will raise the extraction of oil by 15-20 percent.

The implementation of the special purpose, long-term program guarantees fuel and energy resources and raw materials for the CEMA member-countries' economies, Frolov noted.

COMPARISON OF PRAGUE MEETING STATEMENT ON POLAND

A comparison of the item entitled "Reportage on Socialist Parliamentary Meeting" and subtitled "Statement on Poland" which appeared on page BB 1 of the 18 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 February reveals the following variations:

First paragraph line three, PRAVDA reads:...USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The participants in ..." supplying additional title;

Page BB 2, thrid paragraph, second line, PRAVDA reads:" ... their strategic aims, to build up the arms race on unprecedented scales and to turn Poland..." supplying additional phrase.

NATO DELEGATIONS BLOCK PROGRESS AT MADRID TALKS

LD232108 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 24 Feb, TASS -- The delegations of the GDR, the Soviet Union and Poland again called for starting business-like work on the text of a future final document, addressing the editorial group of the Madrid meeting of participatory states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Maltese representative also voiced concern over the fact that a number of delegations were still not ready for work on the document.

The Soviet delegation today issued a statement for the press concerning the existing situation. It says that the desire to turn the Madrid meeting into an instrument of confrontation and a tool of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, which was the aim of activities by the U.S. delegation, contradicts the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, undermines the principles and accords contained in it, and puts an obstacle to a solution of European security problems and to broader cooperation among member states.

The appeals of many delegations, including the Soviet delegation, to end confrontation and start business-like work, find no response from the NATO countries and are persistently opposed by them. This leads to the undermining of favourable opportunities for a successful completion of the meeting and, in the first place, for adopting a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building and security measures in Europe, in which the European peoples are vitally interested.

The manner of action and tactics of the NATO delegations seeks to block the Madrid meeting and thereby damage continuation of the all-European process.

The Soviet delegation, the report says, condemns this tactic. The meeting has the necessary objective pre-requisites for a positive completion. They can and must be used. The Soviet delegation has always worked and will work for the attainment of this goal -- the adoption by the Madrid meeting of an essential and balanced final document.

NATO PRESSURE ON POLISH ISSUE VIOLATES HELSINKI

LD251016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0854 GMT 25 Feb 82

["NATO Is Violating the Helsinki Agreements" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- "It is not Poland and the Soviet Union, but the United States and the other NATO countries who are encroaching upon the agreements reached at Helsinki," the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA stresses.

In an article published in its 26 February issue, which assesses the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet statements and actions of the NATO countries in relation to international law, the magazine recalls that the Helsinki Final Act "makes it incumbent upon each state to refrain from any interference in the internal or external affairs which are within the internal competence of another state, as well as from rendering direct or indirect assistance by subversive or any other activity directed toward the forcible overthrow of the regime of other states."

In accordance with the act, "no considerations can justify direct or indirect use of force or the threat of force, or any demonstration of force with the objective of preventing states from fully implementing their sovereign rights." The act "prohibits any acts of military or political, economic or other coercion."

All these demands are sharply contradicted by the actions of the NATO countries, points out NOVOYE VREMYA.

The United States is "trying to assume the right to use all the levers of influence" on the USSR and Poland at its disposal, making it clear that "these levers include political and economic means and, of course, aspects connected with security." The NATO Council's statement "threatens Poland with being cut off from all the benefits connected with constructive political and economic relations with the West," the journal notes.

At the same time the Soviet weekly shows the groundlessness of the the accusations about "Poland's violation" of human rights. It recalls that "the idea that not every limitation of rights and freedoms means that they are violated runs through all the international documents on human rights."

NOVOYE VREMYA cites a number of documents relating to international law, in particular Article 4 of the pact on civil and political rights, which says plainly that "during a state of emergency in which the life of the nation is under threat, and in which this state of affairs has been officially proclaimed, the participants in this pact may take measures departing from their obligations to that pact..."

"Evidently, the politicians and statesmen who have accused Poland and the Soviet Union of violating international obligations, either are not aware of the content of the documents which they have taken upon themselves to protect -- which is bad enough in itself for those invested with such responsibility -- or they are deliberately misinterpreting them which, undoubtedly, is far worse and far more dangerous," the journal writes.

U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS SCORED

LD251112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2215 GMT 24 Feb 82

["The Guilty Accusing the Innocent" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- Washington is clearly striving to distract public attention from sinister facts which show that the United States is actively stepping up its arsenal of biological weapons and is reviewing the possibility of using them, PRAVDA writes. The press reports that stores of extremely dangerous disease-causing agents are still maintained on U.S. territory and that a number of U.S. laboratories are engaged in creating new biological means of annihilation. It can be seen from the statements made by Weinberger that the present administration is studying the question of reviewing international treaties and agreements which ban the use of both chemical and bacteriological weapons. Moreover, it is not just studying the question: The United States' biological warfare against Cuba is an undoubted fact.

In connection with them, the newspaper describes as peremptory the accusations contained in Caspar Weinberger's annual report to Congress that the USSR is allegedly producing and using biological weapons.

DOCUMENTS ON SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM PUBLISHED

LD240636 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, Feb 23, TASS -- A collection of material and documents, "The Soviet Peace Program for the 80s In Action", has been issued by the Moscow Political Literature Publishing House.

The book includes: speeches, statements, articles and messages by Leonid Brezhnev and members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; reports on the results of meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and leaders of fraternal parties and countries; material on his visit to the FRG in November 1981; the proposals of the Soviet Union which were submitted to the UN; other documents which profoundly and comprehensively reveal the content and ways of implementing the Soviet peace program for the 80's.

COMMENTARY ON TV SATELLITE BROADCASTING

LD251124 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Today Boris Belitskiy answers a question from (Bruce Charley) and (Kolyon Charley) at Magdalen College in Oxford. The question is: Do Soviet broadcasters have any plans for satellite television, as French, German, Japanese and American companies already have such plans? Since many of these broadcasts could be received in Britain, a more balanced spectrum of international political views would result and be much appreciated. Well, Soviet plans for satellite television are mainly concerned with expanding its present use. This is its use to relay TV programs from Moscow to outlying parts of the country. In the latter half of the seventies, the use of communication satellites for this purpose added 35 million people to the Soviet TV audience, bringing it up to 230 million people or 85 percent of the population. Some 160 million are able to receive two TV programs. This is because the second national program from Moscow at present reaches out as far as East Siberia. In the next few years, new TV satellites will make it available to the rest of the country, including the island of Sakhalin and the Kamchatka Peninsula at the extreme far eastern end of the USSR.

As for direct TV broadcasting via satellite to peoples' homes, this now presents no real technical problems. In fact, the Soviet Ekran TV satellite, in operation since 1976, is a satellite of this type. But it has been used domestically only. I think you're quite right. Soviet TV broadcasts would no doubt provide people in Britain with a more balanced spectrum of international political views. But you must remember that direct TV broadcasts to another country are also a powerful instrument that could be abused. It could be employed to exert ideological pressure on other countries, and thus worsen the already strained international situation. For TV is a very powerful means of influencing public opinion, not to mention the fact that it could further foreign commercial interests, too. That's why the problem of direct TV broadcasting has for 15 years now been under consideration in the United Nations. The United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has set up a special working group on this problem. The problem is also under consideration in the committee's legal subcommittee. The Soviet Union has proposed concluding a convention on the subject whereby the signatory states would undertake to conduct direct TV broadcasting to another country only with the consent of the government of that country. They would also see to it that such broadcasts did not propagate ideas outlawed under international law, such as war propaganda, racist news and obscene behavior.

The United Nations General Assembly 10 years ago approved a resolution calling for the drafting of an international convention on the subject. The resolution took note of the Soviet draft, and stated that direct TV broadcasting should be used exclusively to further the lofty aims of peace and friendship between nations, that it should not be used to create international conflict and should not violate national sovereignty.

COMPARISON OF ILICHEV MADRID CSCE SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "Ilichev Speaks at Madrid CSCE Meeting 19 Feb" which appeared on page CC 13 of the 23 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 February reveals the following variations:

Fifth paragraph, second line PRAVDA omits: "...to the undermining of the policy of detente...";

PRAVDA omits the entire sixth paragraph;

PRAVDA omits the passage from the seventh paragraph, line three: "...the U.S. militaristic..." thru the end of the paragraph: "...tension in Europe.";

Last paragraph, line two PRAVDA has: "...adoption of an..." instead of: "...adoption of any...".

U.S. PUSHES ALLIES TO EXTEND 'NATO ZONE'

LD241218 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The United States is taking another dangerous step to expand NATO's "zone of responsibility" by involving its allies in conflict situations which do not immediately affect West European interests. On February 27 a series of provocative naval exercises, which at the last stage will involve up to 30 cruisers, destroyers, frigates and auxiliary ships of the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and West Germany and also 80 warplanes based in Florida, the U.S., will begin in the Straits of Florida in close proximity of the Cuban shores.

Naval muscle-flexing has the purpose of not only "backing" the campaign of threats launched by Washington against Cuba, Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in El Salvador but also of involving U.S. European allies in the ventures which the United States may launch in accordance with the concept of "two and a half wars" recently adopted by the Pentagon. This concept provides for the United States' readiness to wage long-term conventional wars in almost any part of the world.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently stated with rare frankness that if the United States is forced to enter a war it should be in a position to organize retaliation in other areas and to exploit weaknesses of the adversary wherever they manifest themselves. Weinberger named several regions of the world which can become the scene of the implementation of the new American concept with the participation of West European countries and Canada; these include the Persian Gulf, Africa, East Asia and Central America. Up to recently the European NATO members, with the exception of Britain, would not even consider the question of participation in operations outside the present-day "NATO zone".

The consent of Canada, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany to participate in the provocative naval exercises far away from their territories marks another stage in the evolution of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance. Perhaps, it signifies merely the beginning of another round of arms-twisting practised by the Americans with regard to their allies in an attempt to secure their unconditional participation in Washington's ventures.

RESISTANCE GROWS TO U.S. CUTTING EAST-WEST TRADE

LD242014 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Contradictions Growing Sharper" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- IZVESTIYA points tonight to growing contradictions among the United States, the EEC countries and Japan.

"The Washington administration," the newspaper says, "is multiplying attempts to make its partners follow in the footstep of both its political and economic policy. The White House conceptions, however, are not welcomed by many Western countries which disapprove of the American administration's efforts to undermine all East-West trade. These efforts may leave without work dozens of hundres of Western enterprises fulfilling the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' orders."

"The American administration's maniacal persistence in putting ever new obstacles to East-West trade is unreasonable, to put it midly. This is what Western countries are saying more and more loudly," the newspaper points out. At the same time, it goes on to say, an increasing number of people in the West become aware of the fact that "an attempt to 'punish' the Soviet Union or other socialist countries can only aggravate the difficulties of the capitalist economy.

"Insufficient workload on industry, declining of production, failures of companies, many millions of jobless and financial troubles can only increase if Washington succeeds in pulling its allies into its discrimination campaign against socialist countries, which at the same time contradicts the elementary standards of international economic relations."

WICK EUROPEAN TRIP FAILS TO SELL U.S. POLICIES

LD242034 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Agency for International Communication, has returned from a 23-day trip to Western Europe apparently in low spirits. All signs indicate that there are enough grounds for that.

Addressing members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last year, Wick promised to turn his agency into an "effective tool" of spreading world wide Washington's political and ideological concepts. Meanwhile, criticism of this policy and these concepts abroad is not abating, which Charles Wick could undoubtedly see in each of the Western European countries he visited.

In London, for instance, he could have taken THE GUARDIAN and read that the military-industrial complex accomplished absolute triumph over common sense in the United States. The same newspaper wrote that Reagan's budget contains a heart-breaking message to Western Europe, since the planned 100-billion dollar budget deficit and keeping of the interest rates at a high level promise further growth of unemployment in Liverpool, the Ruhr and other regions in Europe.

In Paris, he could have read an article in the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS which came to a conclusion that President Reagan's policy contributes to isolation of the United States. Whether the point at issue is El Salvador, Poland or defence of Europe, the newspaper writes, Washington remains alone in the face of hostile public opinion and even more hostile sentiments of the allies.

The head of the American propaganda agency might have encountered with similar assessments by the press and prominent figures in Bonn, Rome, Brussels and other capitals. In The Hague the parliament expressed concern over the U.S. administration's decision to start the development and production of new types of chemical weapons, and called for preventing their deployment in European NATO member-states.

It is absurd to explain all this by "Moscow's intrigues," but what is left for Wick: He cannot admit frankly that all the efforts of his agency, including the notorious programme "truth," designed to whitewash the apparently aggressive course of the United States, are without success. And so, speaking in the society for public relations, Wick set forth the following "thesis": The Soviet Union is engaged in "misinformation" with a view to "discrediting" the United States.

If Wick cannot gather up courage to admit that none other than the U.S. Government itself discredits the United States more than anyone else, he could have at least familiarised himself with the remark made the other day by the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter: The Reagan administration's foreign policy is based only on intimidation of other countries. One cannot constantly threaten the entire world with its might, as the United States is doing.

Is it not the chief cause of the discreditation of the United States?

HIGHER VOA FUND MEANS MORE 'RADIO PROVOCATIONS'

LD250002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1602 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy]

[Text] New York, 24 Feb (TASS) -- Washington staff propagandists are today marking an inglorious anniversary: 40 years since the creation of the Voice of America radio station, weapon of psychological warfare.

With the arrival of President R. Reagan in the White House, "Voice" headquarters, which has long since compromised itself with flagrant lying, took heart. The head of the new Washington administration set the aim of sharply intensifying the "ideological warfare" against the USSR and other socialist countries, against all freedom-loving states which refuse to follow in the wake of Washington's policy. In order to implement this policy. R. Reagan appointed his old friend Charles Wick as director of the International Communications Agency which controls the Voice of America.

The radio subversives were not mistaken in their expectations. At the initiative of the President and under the supervision of Wick, money from the U.S. taxpayers flowed into the headquarters of the Voice.

In the present financial year -- the first whose budget has been drawn up by the present administration -- the allocations for the radio station were immediately increased by $79.5 million. Vast sums have been injected so that the lying voice can double the power of its transmitters.

It is planned to increase the total broadcasting time from 900 to 943 hours per week and to broadcast in 40 languages. The main target for the attentions of the Washington liars is the USSR. After the failure of the criminal plans of the Polish counterrevolution, the Voice of America also sharply increased its propaganda warfare against the Polish People's Republic. These broadcasts have now been lengthened to 7 hours per day.

"We also intend to improve the quality of our broadcasts," T. Catherman, deputy director of the Voice [title as heard], veteran of U.S. propaganda, stated in a "jubilee" interview with the AP agency. It is not difficult to guess what he meant by "quality": The United States's ruling circles have long complained about the lack of aggression in Washington's radio mouthpieces. This means that one can expect new and even more brazen radio provocations and even more blatant lies and slander.

DOZIER KIDNAPPING MAY HAVE BEEN CIA PLOY

LD242328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The USA Defense Department has announced that Dozier, the American General who has been on holiday in his homeland since his release from 1 and 1/2 months' capitivity by Italy's Red Brigade terrorists, will shortly resume his duties as deputy chief of staff of NATO allied land forces southern Europe. This decision has again drawn the attention of observers to the sensational case of the kidnapping of the general at the end of last year and his near miraculous release from the hands of the terrorists. To loudly announce the return of the general and his family to Italy means complete confidence that he is not threatened by any danger there from the Red Brigade.

Such confidence makes many people in America wonder whether the Dozier case was not from start to finish a provocation by the CIA and other special services allied to it, which, to judge from reports, maintain links with the Red Brigade. Such an operation could have been prepared to divert public attention from the Pentagon's dangerous plans in Western Europe and to reduce the intensity of the antiwar movement in NATO countries.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA NOTES HAIG'S ROLE IN CBW

LD241028 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Facts Expose" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- "Ironically, the misinformation propaganda campaign about the alleged use of chemical and bacteriological weapons by the USSR has been instigated by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Haig," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out today.

Haig served in Vietnam when the Pentagon dropped tens of thousands of tonnes of toxic chemicals on that country's land. The article recalls that after the Second World War Haig "was directly involved in the effort to conceal from the public the capture of a huge arsenal of Japanese chemical and bacteriological weapons."

Stressing that research in the field of bacteriological warfare is still under way at U.S. Government laboratories, the newspaper writes in conclusion: "Concerned with possible exposure the U.S. administration was forced to ratify (in 1975!) the Geneva protocol of 1925... but what is the real worth of such a signature, if U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci bluntly told the American Lawyers' Association that the question of the use of bacteriological weapons remains 'open' to the U.S. administration."

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

PM221635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, returned to Moscow 19 February after taking part in the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada and events in connection with the party's 60th anniversary.

The delegation was met by R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

PRC HAS NO INTENTION OF IMPROVING TIES WITH USSR

OW241822 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] During his current visit to Pakistan, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, declared that the Chinese leaders have no intention of improving relations with the Soviet Union. He slandered the Soviet Union for carrying out a hegemonist and expansionist policy. On this, our station observer writes:

The Chinese leaders have repeatedly obstructed the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations under various false pretenses, including the favorite trick of charging our country with peddling the so-called hegemonist and expanisonist policy. In fact, hegemonism and expansion have nothing in common with Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union does not harbor a hegemonist or expansionist ambition against any country, including China, and has done everything possible to bring Soviet-Chinese relations back to the goodneighborly road.

In the past 15 years the Soviet Union has put forward a series of specific proposals for this purpose. For example, 4 years ago, on 24 February 1978, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing the wish of the Soviet people, declared once again that it was ready to bring the abnormal situation in Soviet-Chinese relations to an end. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium suggested to the PRC NPC Standing Committee that a joint statement on the principles governing relations between the Soviet Union and China be issued, and that both sides declare in the statement that their mutual relations would be built on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force.

The Soviet side believed that through issuing such a statement, progress in normalizing relations between the two countries could be achieved. The Soviet Union suggested that if the Chinese side thought the idea of issuing the joint statement acceptable, a meeting of high-level representatives from the two countries would be held to consult on the full text of the statement.

What, however, was the Chinese leaders' response to the Soviet proposal? As in the past, they rejected it. They have also made no response to other Soviet proposals made at later times, including the Soviet proposal for establishing a (?mutual trust) system in the Far East.

Wang Bingnan's unfriendly remark in Pakistan once again explains that the Chinese leaders have stubbornly carried out a policy hostile to the Soviet Union while regarding imperialism as their ally. However, the imperialists will never become the friend of socialism.

U.S. PRESSURE BEHIND JAPAN'S ANTI-USSR SANCTIONS

OW250207 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Afonin: "In Contravention of the Norms of International Law"]

[Text] The Japanese Government on 23 February announced the adoption of additional sanctions against the Soviet Union. As the grounds for this illegal action, the Japanese Government cited the Polish incident, a preposterous excuse. We cannot but be indignant at this kind of behavior, which contravenes the norms of international law as well as various accepted principles in the community of nations, such as respect for national sovereignty, equality, reciprocity and cooperation.

The Japanese Government seems to be trying to force the Soviet Union to accept the right of one country to impose its norms of action and policies on another. Certainly this cannot be done. But there is the danger of this instance becoming a precedent. Suppose some country does not like Japanese policy on a certain issue. Then, according to customary Japanese thinking, that particular country could impose sanctions against Japan.

It would not be out of place to trace the background against which the new sanctions have been adopted, for a number of lessons can be learned from it. Washington was the first to speak of sanctions using the Polish incident as an excuse. It was late last year when the U.S. plot to incite a counterrevolutionary coup in Poland and wrest that country from the community of socialist countries fell through. Subsequently, this January, the NATO Council decided to impose sanctions. Although it is not a NATO member, Japan had to comply with instructions coming from outside. This exemplifies Japan's burden of being an ally of the United States. It also attests to the fact that Japanese policies are often decided in Washington.

Despite its subservience to U.S, policies, Japan receives no reward from Washington. Far from getting any reward, Japan receives endless complaints from the United States. There are no signs that U.S. pressures on Japan over trade issues are weakening. The United States is threatening that if Japan refuses to open its market to U.S. goods, the United States will impose protective tariffs. In other words, it will take sanctions against Japan.

Japan will not only become a target for U.S. sanctions in the future, but it is virtually subjected to sanctions at present. For instance, Japanese firms are engaged in a project designed to explore and develop oil and natural gas from the Sakhalin continental shelf in cooperation with various Soviet agencies. The United States, however, has stopped supplying equipment and materials necessary for this project to Japan. The outcome of this stoppage can only be considered U.S. sanctions against Japan.

In announcing Japanese sanctions against the Soviet Union, Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa said at a press conference that he could not tell how long the sanctions would last. It is as clear as daylight, however, that regardless of their duration the measures will come to a miserable end. Historical experience provides a clear lesson that these kinds of arbitrary sanctions will boomerang on the ones who implement them. The results will be the same in this case too.

Nevertheless we have to point out: The Japanese Government's decision to implement sanctions against the Soviet Union will no doubt have a negative impact on the general mood of Soviet-Japanese relations and the entire world climate. The Japanese Government decision, far from promoting detente, will rather escalate frictions among nations.

BRIEFS

DPRK SPORTS DELEGATION -- A DPRK sports delegation led by Comrade Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, is visiting the Soviet Union. Comrade Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, met with the DPRK delegation and had talks. They discussed cooperation between the two countries in the sports sector, and agreed on problems arising in cooperation between the two countries in sports work. [Text] [Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 23 Feb 82 SK]

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. ENVOY ON ARMS FOR PAKISTAN

LD241430 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Under Cover of Lies" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- The spreading of deliberate lies, which are used as a cover for its own sordid foreign policy actions, is a method systematically employed by Washington. A fresh proof of it is the statement in interview by U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spears, which was published in the Karachi based weekly MAG. Trying to justify the U.S. policy of turning Pakistan into its own strategic springboard, into an obedient executor of Washington's strategic designs in Asia, Spears goes so far as to allege that Washington arms the Pakistani regime to the teeth only ... to enable it to repel imminent Soviet aggression.

In his propaganda exercises Mr Ambassador of the United States is trying to act in such a way as if the world were unaware of the commonly known fact that Pakistan's territory has long been turned by the United States into the main base of the undeclared war, which has been unleashed by Washington and Beijing against sovereign Afghanistan. It must be recalled in this connection, that more than 80 camps and bases have been set up in Pakistan where gangs of murderers and terrorists are trained with the U.S. dollars and Chinese yuan for being unlawfully sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as if the world is unaware of the fact that the massive build-up by Pakistan of its military potential is accompanied with an intensive massing of shock forces in the areas bordering on India, and the growing militaristic ambitions of Islamabad's military regime are a source of legitimate and growing alarm for the broad sections of the Indian public, which did not forget that already twice -- in 1965 and 1971 -- Pakistan used weapons received from the overseas against India.

Speaking recently in interview with a group of Swedish journalists in New Delhi, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed special concern over Pakistan's militarisation with the assistance of the USA and some other powers. Washington needs a strong Pakistan, the Indian NEW WAVE weekly stresses with good reason, for bringing pressure to bear on the governments objectionable to it, in the first place for intensifying the undeclared war against Afghanistan and for bringing pressure to bear on India whose independent foreign policy does not suit the book of the U.S. administration.

Such are the facts. But where does, one may ask, the mythical "Soviet menace" come in, which exists only in the fevered imagination of Washington's strategists? Mr Spears needed the provocative inventions about that "menace" only as a propaganda smokescreen, behind which he would like to cover the real state of things. But as the old saying goes: A lie stands on one leg, truth on two.

AFGHAN SCHOOLTEACHER MURDERED BY 'BANDITS'

PM241655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov's "Journalist's Notebook": "Lesson in Courage"]

[Text] Kabul -- An ordinary schoolyard with dried-up trampled grass. The sun's rays flood the classrooms with light and birds' gay voices penetrate. In class 5A, as on that day, the last lesson on the schedule is a history lesson. The eyes of the 35 boys and girls are trained on the young woman teacher.

We enter the room with the director. Now the children are looking at us with unconcealed curiosity. And one name pronounced quite quietly -- (Latifa) -- immediately makes the children's faces turn serious.

They will remember that proud name -- (Latifa) -- all their lives, along with the image of a beloved teacher who gave a lesson in courage and revolutionary steadfastness in this classroom. This is what they will say here later in the simple words of the oath of the first Pioneers of 5A.

It happened in May. The last lesson was underway in the classroom. Diversionary terrorist groups trained over there, beyond the mountains, in Pakistan and ensconced in the adobe maze of Qandahar were active in the city. Even schools were the mercenaries' "targets." The bandits proclaimed as their enemies those who taught and who went to lessons. By night they would set fire to and blow up school buildings and lay mines. They would murder on the sly. But the city's schools and high schools continued to function. This was their -- the teachers' and pupils' -- response to the insolent challenge of armed mercenaries and assassins.

On that day (Latifa) having explained the lesson, went up to the chipped blackboard to write down the work to be done. A sharp squeal of brakes in the schoolyard made her look out of the window. She saw three men get out of a three-wheeled taxi. They slowly approached the school. Weapons peeped out from beneath their clothing. There was no doubt that violence was on the way. What was to be done? Confused for the first few seconds, (Latifa) made herself smile, for there were children in the classroom -- and quietly ordered everyone immediately to leave the building and take cover in the nearest safe places. In the remaining precious seconds she helped those who had lost their heads. She did not have time to get away herself. When the bandits entered the classroom they found only the teacher. Flinging dirty swearwords in the girl's face, the head of the "three" pointed to the exit with a submachinegun. She hesitated, trying to win a few more precious minutes from the enemy. The children had to be given an opportunity to get further away and escape the fanatics. Prior to this bandits had already fired pointblank at defenseless children and teachers with submachineguns on more than one occasion. They struck her with a gun butt to make her walk toward the exit....

It is hard today to reconstruct the details of what happened next and what else the butchers tried to get from her. (Latifa) was not a member of the PDPA or the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. Perhaps they endeavored to win her over to work in counterrevolutionary gangs. Such things happened in those days. Perhaps they thought they could sow terror among her comrades and pupils with the cruelty of medieval torture.

She met her last hour with courage on wasteland in the rural suburb of (Mirzamatkhan-Kalacha). What gave her strength? It is hard to say. Perhaps she remembered her difficult childhood and youth under Afghanistan's old regime -- the poverty and the half-starving, vegetative existence -- perhaps her dead comrades -- three doctors, teachers -- who never bowed their heads before the enemy. She had an unfinished picture by her girl friend (Nurdzhikhan Makhmur), a young schoolteacher like herself, who was killed a few months earlier right on the street in broad daylight. In the sun's morning rays -- (Latifa) knew that this was how the artist saw the revolution, the dawn of a new life -- the fields and groves were waking up. (Latifa) had also carefully kept several other finished miniatures and pictures by her friend, which (Nurdzhikhan) had generously presented to her acquaintances and friends. They had both grown up in this city, of which they were proud, Nedar Qandahar. At the hamlet of Maiwand 100 years ago the British colonizers had received a rebuff and lost tens of thousands of officers and men. Even today the main avenue in Kabul -- the republic's capital -- and many streets, schools and enterprises in the country's cities bear the name of Maiwand. They had both graduated from school in their hometown, using the last Afghanis of their scant family funds. They had both just begun their careers as schoolteachers. It was their pupils who became the city's first pioneers.

Nor do we know about the last minutes of the unequal duel which (Latifa) had with the armed bandits, who "worked" fanatically with silent weapons and who had been trained by American "Green Berets" -- the very ones who shot up the Vietnamese village of Song My and who are sowing death on the land of El Salvador and dozens of other countries which have risen to struggle. The butchers inflicted deep wounds, put out her eyes and then, having finished her off with a burst of submachinegun fire, cut out the heart of the girl who never bowed her head.

The butchers dumped (Latifa's) mutilated body by the school, with this note pinned to the rags of her clothes: "This will be the fate of all who go to school...."

But the next day all 1,500 pupils and all 25 teachers went to the school to pay a last tribute of respect to the courageous daughter of the revolution.

A volunteer youth detachment for the defense of the revolution issued a leaflet dedicated to the patriot's memory -- an emotional document and oath of loyalty. I met with its fighters in the city's oldest school -- (Shakhid Besmella) -- which the dushmans set on fire one night. Its walls still retain the black traces of soot from that fire. Students and pupils volunteered to rebuild the school.

There are 285 boys and girls -- party and youth organization activists -- in the voluntary youth detachment, which is commanded by (Mazar), secretary of Kabul's fifth district party committee and a student of the polytechnical institute. Some 158 of them are students who have temporarily abandoned their studies to defend the revolution's gains with weapons in their hands.

Despite threats and reprisals on the sly, more than 600 teachers are fulfilling their lofty duty in dozens of Qandahar schools. More and more people are joining the ranks of the fighters for public education and for the revolution's gains.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES LAND REFORM

LD250032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] A conference on the implementation to date of the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the republic's Council of Ministers on land reform has been held in Kabul. Our correspondent Oleg Bazylevich reports from Kabul:

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is faced with serious socioeconomic problems. The first of these is the problem of agrarian transformations. Those participating in the conference discussed the question of extending assistance to cooperatives, state farms and peasants and the possibility of providing them with high-grade seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery and pesticides. It was stated at the conference that the preparatory work is complete and it is necessary to set about implementing land reform.

[Begin recording Fazl Rahim Mohand, DRA agriculture minister, in vernacular, followed by Russian translation] A number of important program and guideline documents and legislative acts on land and water reform have been adopted in our country. Confirming the sacred rights of all peasants and all landowners to land and water, the People's Democratic Party and the Government of Afghanistan are fully determined to finally solve the chief task of our national democratic revolution -- that of providing land and water to landless peasants, agricultural workers and poor nomads, and where possible to increase the land plots of peasants having little land. Our state is extending all-round support to the peasants. In the 4 years since the April revolution the latter have received assistance to the value of 4 billion Afghanis. In addition, thousands of tons of seeds and chemical fertilizers will be delivered from the Soviet Union.

For the better continuation of land and water reform, peasants committees and cooperatives have been set up in Afghanistan's provinces and districts. They are carrying out explanatory work among the peasants on the goals of the party's agrarian policy and the tasks of land reform, which is being carried out first and foremost for the sake of restoring historical justice and the age-old aspirations and hopes of the people.

We are fully entitled to claim that the measures of the party and government to continue land and water reform have the universal support and interest of the working people, peasants and landowners. These measures are arousing high activity among the main section of the rural workers for the implementation of the land reform. [end recording]

PZPR CC, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION CONVENE

LD241312 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb, TASS -- According to a PAP agency report, the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] has opened in Warsaw today. It is discussing questions of party life and strengthening the party's ideological and political unity.

According to a report of the agency, a meeting of the International Commission of the PUWP Central Committee was also held in Warsaw. It analysed the actions by a number of Western states towards Poland at the Madrid meeting, as well as the economic "sanctions" taken against Poland by some NATO memberstates.

The commission, the PAP points out, devoted much attention in its discussions to questions pertaining to further development of friendly relations and cooperation with the socialist countries, the economic aid and political support by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and the international communist and working class movement.

At the meeting was stressed the great significance of the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of a party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

The stand of the Italian Communist Party and some other parties of West European countries, which joined in the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, was strongly criticised. This stand hardly tallies with the principles of internationalism and proletarian solidarity.

The participants in the meeting particularly stressed the fact that the campaign which was unleashed by the USA and NATO against Poland and around it is part of a single strategic plan, whose main aim is to untip the existing balance of forces between East and West, intensify the arms race and undermine the process of detente all over the world.

AFL-CIO 'BOSS' ADVOCATES INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD242248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Feb (TASS) -- Crude interference in the internal affairs of other countries has long been one of the main functions of the reactionary leading clique of the American trade union AFL-CIO. The foundations of the policy of betrayal of the interests of the U.S. workers and compromise with the monopolies and their servant, the Washington administration, were laid by the not unknown "McCarthy's trade unionist," George Meany. The present boss of the AFL-CIO, Kirkland, is not lagging behind his predecessor in any way, and is trying to toady to the masters in the White House. In a special article today in the Washington POST, he advocates still more unceremonious interference by the United States in Polish affairs, in order to do as much damage as possible to the Polish economy, and consequently to the Polish people.

The corrupt leading clique of the AFL-CIO takes a very active part in inflaming anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, closing ranks entirely on this question with the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration.

The AFL-CIO bosses were the first to supply the reactionary wing of the Polish trade union Solidarity with printing equipment, duplicating equipment, paper, inks and dollars to help unleash an offensive against the socialist foundations in Poland. It was not food and essentials, not fuel and credits, that the AFL-CIO gave the Polish people, as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries do, but instructions to organize sabotage, illegal strikes, recommendations on how by means of hunger and cold to drive the Polish working people to desperation, and then direct their anger as a destructive force against their own fatherland.

Trade union boss Kirkland and his company also pursue an antipeople and treacherous policy toward the American working people. It is sufficient to recall what criminal passivity they showed when President Reagan, in the sight of the whole world, crushed the trade union of American air flight controllers and replaced them with strikebreakers.

Today, the same Kirkland and his entourage are forcing the workers of the American motor factories to agree to a sharp drop in their wages in order to give the motor magnates the opportunity to preserve their high profits in conditions of the deepening economic crisis.

He who betrays the interests of his own people cannot be the defender of the interests of the peoples of other countries. This familiar truth is entirely applicable to the leading trade union clique of the AFL-CIO.

PRESSLER STAGED INCIDENT DURING POLISH VISIT

LD242044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy]

[Text] Washington, 24 Feb (TASS) -- Many American legislators have long been noted for their passion for self-advertisement. In this connection, 'the elect of the people' are not averse to any, even most dubious, means for getting their names into the bourgeois press with its fondness for sensation.

An example of this is the trip to Poland that was made recently by L. Pressler, a Republican senator from South Dakota. This clamorous "advocate" of the Polish counter-revolution did not wish to see that the measures undertaken by the Polish authorities had led to a normalization of the situation in the country, the restoration of public order and the improvement of the economic position, including supplies of foodstuffs to the population. Pressler had other tasks in mind.

The uninvited guest had a great desire to somehow or another cast aspersions about the Polish authorities, while at the same time reminding his fellow citizens about his existence. And so, without further thought, the dishonorable legislator decided to "organize" a little incident. Having crudely violated public order and the norms of martial law, he, as the Washington POST puts it, got himself detained by the Polish authorities. Although the rowdy was released after half an hour, the "aim" of Pressler had been achieved. The American mass media hastened to depict him as some kind of "victim of the repression by the military authorities" in Poland.

The Washington POST writes ironically today that the service record of Pressler as a "tireless seeker of publicity" forces one to come to the following correct conclusion: He set off to the Polish People's Republic with the aim of getting his name in the newspapers and on the television news. Well, the senator managed to do this. But his at-the-least unseemly escapade is a highly scandalous means of gaining popularity with the voters.

EMBEZZLING BY SOLIDARITY LEADERS COMES TO LIGHT

LD242330 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The facts revealed by the Polish press unmask the criminal financial machinations of Solidarity leaders. As has been found out, they used enormous union funds at will. (?Hiding) behind various articles and circulars which they themselves invented, gentlemen like Lis, [name indistinct], Bujak and their ilk in fact used to appropriate many thousands of zlotys.

On the basis of press material it is possible to draw the conclusion that the most skillful in embezzling union funds were the bosses of the Mazowsze region. Rank-and-file members of the trade union, trusting their leaders, regularly paid their dues, which flowed into the kitty and immediately, as a rule, flowed out in unknown direction.

At one of the plenary sessions of the region's delegates, during the debates on the Auditing Commission's report the problem of Z10 million which had vanished arose. However, the organizers of the session succeeded in rapidly turning the attention of the delegates to the global problems of fighting the people's power and the question of organizing combat units. They thus succeeded in glossing over the problem of the Z10 million.

After the introduction of martial law and a perusal of some of the coduments from the Mazowsze headquarters, the concrete goals founded by the union gradually came to light. According to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, nearly Z600,000 was allocated for so-called cultural purposes and entertainment in August 1981 alone. With that sum, Bujak and his partners entertained themselves really well on Solidarity's first anniversary. The saying goes: The appetite grows with the eating, so there is nothing strange in the fact that over Z1 million used to be allocated for this kind of activity -- various feasts. Then, activists from the Warsaw center such as Jaworski, Chlebowicz, Bednarska, Grzelak, Nowicki, Rusinek and many others used to take out from Z30,000 to Z250,000 without accounting for it, as so-called pocket money for paying off debts and other personal expenses. There had even been a special register at the regional board for the so-called unofficial, unregistered expenses for the most devoted and trustworthy activists. It had become a practice to take loans from the union treasury and later write them off as lost monies. In that way the accountant from Mazowsze, Czechowicz, for instance lost Z240,000. Bujak magnanimously forgave that offence while ordering that the sum embezzled by Czechowicz be written off. Of course there is nothing strange in the fact that the entourage surrounding Bujak, a representative of the board's elite, had been frequent guests in such expensive places as the Europejski, the Grand, Solec or Forum. Often, those Mazowsze princelings would in their haste forget to pay the waiter. When the bills arrived from the restaurants, the board paid them all without demur.

The Mazowsze region leadership did not like to bother about such trifles as, for example, the estimates for the maintenance of guests arriving in Warsaw from other Solidarity regions. Quite simply, so as to have everything done on a suitable level, the leaders of the capital region, as a rule, put their guests in top class hotels, where a stay of 1 day would total several thousand zlotys.

Similarly, the region's leadership would not refuse itself the pleasure of throwing union money about during frequent trips, especially abroad. For instance, in November-December 1981 alone, for foreign trips and other purposes of representation they spent Z813,000.

Mazowsze bosses understood social justice in a rather strange way, to say the least. It had been a common phenomenon that the leading activists' salaries amounted to at least Z20,000, while the wages of workers on the beat of Warsaw Solidarity averaged barely Z7,000.

Also, other established employees of the regional board led a sweet life at the cost of the rank and file members of the union. In general, people seeking jobs at Warsaw offices of Solidarity could count beforehand on monthly salaries twice as high as those paid by state institutions. For example, a storekeeper would earn up to Z10,000 and a driver of a limousine used by the leadership would earn Z14,000, while the head of the Economic Department of the Mazowsze board could boast of an even higher salary. As the press stated, the bosses of the capital's Solidairty not only disliked paying their own expenses, they used to forget to pay union dues. This cannot be called anything other than cynical stinginess.

The facts cited prove with sufficient conviction that the defenders of workers' interests from Bujak's entourage, just like other Solidarity activists, used to take advantage of people's trust and frankness in a despicable way. Playing with the slogans of equality and justice, at the same time they greedily delved deep into the union coffers. As a matter of fact, these were criminal offences for which they should be punished by law.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON BRITISH TV QUESTIONED

LD242112 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- A lecture "on the usefulness of the arms race for the economic development of NATO countries" is a possible title of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's British television interview show Tuesday. He didactically advised the British in the BBC interview to understand the "simple fact" that military spending strengthens the economy because it requires investment "on a substantial scale in our industrial base" and "puts more muscle" into the whole American economy.

What is a "simple" fact for Caspar Weinberger, is not so simple and clear for experienced economists, including in the United States. The "experience" of the arms race and increase in military spending in the United States refutes Weinberger's arguments. What are the indicators shown by the Reagan administration by the end of the first year in office? These are general economic recession, curtailment of industrial production, high interest rates, 10 percent inflation, unemployment of nine million, unprecedented since the thirties. The situation is not much better in Western European countries which embarked on the perilous path of the arms race.

Weinberger's opinion of the "favourable" influence of the arms race is not shared in Europe either. Thus, Belgian economists calculated that investment of a billion dollars may create 75,710 jobs in the armaments industry, compared with 86,114 jobs in mechanical engineering, 92,071 in transport, 100,072 in construction, 138,939 in health services and 187,299 in education. The difference is substantial, especially in the conditions of mass unemployment in Western European countries and the United States.

What then has compelled Weinberger, addressing British T.V. viewers, to prove that black is white: It is surely the fact that more and more Britons and inhabitants of other Western European countries oppose militarisation, the arms race and the deployment of medium-range American missiles in the European Continent. The people regard these plans as a threat to their vital interests and life itself.

MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS BEGIN IN PARIS

LD242344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov]

[Text] Paris, 24 Feb, (TASS) -- The 39th Franco-West German Summit Meeting opened here today. According to AFP, French President Mitterrand and FRG Federal Chancellor Schmidt will discuss a broad range of questions concerning, among other things, the differences between West European countries and the United States, relations between East and West, bilateral cooperation, and contradictions among "Common Market" countries.

Local observers point out that on the eve of the summit meeting, F. Mitterrand, in an interview on West German television, harshly criticized U.S. currency and financial policies. The European economy, he said, is suffering excessively from high U.S. interest rates and the American dollar exchange rate. The president emphasized that West European countries must reach as broad as possible an agreement so as to resist the financial and economic course of the United States.

The local press points out that F. Mitterrand and H. Schmidt will pay great attention to East-West relations and to the pressure which is being exerted upon West European states in this respect by Washington. The Reagan administration is trying, as is common knowledge, to get the U.S. allies in NATO to blindly follow its policies aimed at whipping up international tension.

However, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE writes, "neither Paris nor Bonn want to follow in the footsteps of the United States; moreoever, they have no intention of renouncing the recently concluded agreements on the supply of Soviet natural gas."

The Paris press points out that the routine meeting between the leaders of France and the FRG is taking place during a period of sharp exacerbation of contradictions within the EEC and the deterioration of economic conditions in member states of the "Common Market." Therefore, the QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS underlines, the question regarding the future of the EEC will be one of the most difficult questions to be discussed at the Franco-West German talks.

As regards the sphere of bilateral relations, the problem of expanding military cooperation between France and the FRG will be touched upon, among others.

EEC 'ECONOMIC WAR' AGAINST SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD242204 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By commentator Viktor Shlenov]

[Text] Yesterday the EEC foreign ministers decided to limit imports from the Soviet Union. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes in this connection:

This EEC step, hostile to the Soviet Union, shows that the West European partners of the United States are following in the footsteps of Washington which has decided to throw them into an economic war against the socialist countries. Plans are being made on the other side of the ocean to undermine the structure of mutually advantageous links between the Soviet Union and Western Europe which have been created with such effort. The 1970's were marked by a vast development of economic ties between Western Europe and the socialist countries on the European continent. This, the trade exchange between Italy, France and the FRG and the Soviet Union mulipled several times. The conclusion of long-term agreements, some of which already reach into the 21st century, has become common practice. This helped to create a favorable political climate in the field of interstate relations and Europe was gradually becoming a zone of stability.

Now, however, this process should be undermined and destroyed. Why? To defend the interests of the Polish workers. This is what Western propaganda is constantly emphasizing. But by (?setting aside) detente and by introducing all kinds of sanctions the United States and its allies do not at all help the Polish workers. On the contrary, a Europe which is split on the political and economic plane can become a hotbed of serious tension fraught with enormous harm for all people of Europe, including the Poles. The West European politicians who are adopting sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland should understand that Washington, by fometing tension around Poland, it pursuing selfish aims which have nothing in common with the interests of the Europeans. Washington above all would like to suffocate and suppress the West European opposition to the U.S. plans to use Europe as a theater in limited nuclear, neut--n and chemical wars against the socialist countries on the other is advantageous for U.S. monopolies which want to undermine the positions of their competitors.

'NEW OVERTURE' TOWARD GREECE CONFIRMED

NC241627 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 16

[By Stratis Zakhariadhis]

[Text] During a conversation held between Soviet Ambassador to Athens Kaboshkin and journalists, the ambassador assessed Greek-Soviet relations as being in a new phase and stressed that there now is a certain rapprochement between Athens and Moscow, given that the Soviet initiatives for detente and peace find more response now from the new Greek Government of Mr Andreas Papandreou.

This Soviet ambassador's statement was made yesterday during a reception given by Soviet military attache Colonel G. Yakovlev on the 64th anniversary of the establishment of the Red Army.

The official confirmation of Moscow's new "overture" toward Athens was made in the presence of deputy commerce minister Yannis Papaspirou.

To a question by ELEVTHEROTIPIA why Foreign Minister Gromyko -- or Mr Maltsev as it has become known [as published] -- has not yet visited Greece, Mr Kaboshkin replied:

"This is a matter that we will discuss with Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos. However, I am sorry for not being able to say anything more now."

With this statement it is made clear that Moscow does not preclude a visit to Athens by Mr Gromyko, a visit which has been pending and was to be in return for Mr Rallis' visit, a situation which "had frozen" following the visit which then Prime Minister Karamanlis paid to the Soviet Union.

Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, who met on the day before yesterday with Mr Kaboshkin and who was asked last night by ELEVTHEROTIPIA about the question of Gromyko's visit, said that:

During his meeting with Mr Kaboshkin that took place on the Soviet diplomat's initiative, this question was not raised. He reiterated that Kaboshkin briefed him on the Soviet views on disarmament in connection with the Vienna talks.

Circles of the Soviet diplomatic mission here also said that: The general lines of the Soviet policy both on the Aegean and the Cyprus problem have not changed.

Nevertheless, they stressed, there is a clear change in climate in the relations between the two countries that augurs further improvement.

Moscow does not conceal its concern regarding the policy of Evren's junta which seeks to convert Turkey into NATO's "policeman" for the region of eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East area. Moscow is awaiting for the results of General Evren's talks with President Zhivkov -- the talks open in Sofia today -- so that it may arrive at certain conclusions.

In connection with the revival of the Soviet proposal for the convocation of an international conference on the Cyprus problem, the same circles said that this proposal has been valid since 1974, but it has been simply brought to the foreground following the recent talks of Soviet Ambassador in Nicosia Astavin with President of the Cyprus Republic Spiros Kiprianou.

U.S. BACKING ISRAELI PLANS TO ATTACK LEBANON

LD251024 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- A serious threat is looming large over Lebanon, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. The Israeli Army is concentrating its elements and units in the northern regions of Israel where three divisions are already stationed. A mechanized brigade has been brought into the enclave of south Lebanese separatists. Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Israel would not remain idle and would be the first to attack. If Tel Aviv makes no secret of the fact that it is getting ready to bring down the entire might of its military machine on Lebanon in order to crush the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement, it is trying to conceal in every way that its criminal plans are being made with the knowledge and support of the U.S. administration.

The objective of the Mid-Eastern policy of the United States, the paper underlines, is to ensure "a free hand" for itself and its satellite, Zionist Israel. Exactly this is the purpose of the notorious Camp David process which allows Israel to concentrate its efforts on one front directed against Syria and Lebanon. It is not accidental that since the very first day this so-called "peace process" began sovereign Lebanon virtually hasn't had a moment's respite and has ever since been living in danger of a military intervention on the part of Israel.

It is obvious that the situation taking shape on the Lebanese borders is very dangerous. Washington-encouraged Tel Aviv is ready to start large-scale combat operations against that Arab country. And Israel's aggressive sally can light up the fire of a new war in the Middle East and to jeopardise peace not only in that region.

PRO-U.S. POLICY SEEN BEHIND UNREST IN SUDAN

LD231000 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- "The actions by the Sudanese youth against the policy of President Numayri's regime, which began in the first days of 1982, are turning into a broad nationwide movement of all the people," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. "The roots of the sharp aggravation of the situation in the country lie in the dissatisfaction of overwhelming majority of the Sudanese with the policy of the present regime, which seeks to lead the country into the wake of aggressive United States policy, to convert it into an outpost of imperialism in the Middle East and in Africa. The government's 'policy of open doors' and steady curtailment of the state sector, the course for attracting foreign capital, all this was the cause of the protracted crisis of the Sudanese economy."

The newspaper notes that inflation is growing in the country and the cost of living is going up, and that about a quarter of the working population is unemployed. "Notwithstanding all this, the ruling circles stint no resources for the expensive and senseless militarisation of the country." SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that Sudan was one of the few countries openly supporting the separate Camp David deal. The member countries of the Staunchness and Confrontation Front have been sharply attacked by the Sudanese Government. Libya was a target of particularly malicious attacks. Khartoum unleashed a frantic propaganda campaign against that country.

"Expressing readiness to make available Sudanese territory for American military bases, the ruling regime tries hard to help Washington in knocking together in aggressive military-political bloc in the region."

Seeking to suppress any manifestations of dissatisfaction with its policy, the article says, the Sudanese regime launched an unprecedented campaign of terror and reprisals against communists, trade union officials, members of progressive and democratic organizations.

"The anti-popular course of the ruling regime against the people led Sudan to a deep socio-economic and political crisis," the newspaper notes. "Neither toughening reprisals nor further strengthening of the alliance with reactionary forces can provide a way out."

SOVIET JUSTICE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD250046 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Algiers, 24 Feb, TASS -- USSR Minister of Justice Vladimir Terebilov ended his official visit to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. The Soviet minister had been received by Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and general secretary of the party National Liberation Front, to whom he delivered a message from general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Vladimir Terebilov was also received by Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. He held talks with Algerian Minister of Justice Boualem Baki, which ended in signing of a treaty on legal assistance between the USSR and Algeria. The treaty provides for broader cooperation between the two friendly states in the field of legal relations. It determines procedures to regulate legal relations between their citizens and agencies.

In the course of the eight-day visit the minister and those who accompanied him made a tour of the country and familiarized themselves with the social and economic achievements of the (?republic).

TASS REPORTS EXECUTIONS, CLASHES IN IRAN

LD241236 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 24 Feb, TASS -- Several more opponents of the Iranian regime have been executed in Shiraz. According to the newspaper ETTELA'T one of the three persons executed by the firing squad on the verdict of the Islamic tribunal was an army batallion commander who had been giving aid to an anti-governmental organization, while the other two had been found guilty of "armed activities" against the Islamic republican system.

During the past few days, a spokesman for the "guards of the Islamic Revolution" said over Tehran television, nine safe houses have been raided and 24 members of organizations waging armed struggle against the regime arrested in two northern Iranian provinces alone.

Armed clashes continue in the areas of the country inhabited by Kurds. According to the IRNA news agency, nine "guards of the Islamic Revolution" were killed in fighting between governmental troops and Kurdish rebels near the city of Salmas yesterday.

The investigation of the recent explosion in front of the Tehran garrison of the "guards" is going on. According to the latest data, the death toll in that operation was 15. Responsibility for the explosion was claimed by the monarchic grouping "pars" IRNA points out. Following that incident, spontaneous demonstrations took place in the city. The participants in them denounced American imperialism for its assistance to monarchic and other subversive groupings.

REAGAN SPEECH, U.S. 'INITIATIVE' SCORED

'U.S. Domination'

LD242026 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 24 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 24 Feb, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking at the headquarters of the Organization of American States here today, described the situation in the Caribbean. This speech, widely publicised by the administration as a U.S. policy statement concerning its southern neighbours, in fact echoed the notorious Monroe Doctrine -- the claim of U.S. imperialism to "leadership" in the Western Hemisphere, unceremonious rule over the destinies of the Latin American peoples.

Central to the President's speech was the so-called initiative with regard to the Caribbean basin -- the programme of intensifying the struggle against national liberation movements in the Western Hemisphere and strengthening U.S. domination in the region, which has been nurtured for a long time by U.S. ruling circles. Ronald Reagan advanced this "initiative" soon after winning the presidential elections in autumn 1980. A package of military-political and economic measures, directed at supressing the mounting struggle of the Latin Amercan peoples for freedom and independence, at consolidating pro-Washington regimes and military dictatorships, which have given a free hand to American corporations in plundering their national wealth, is designed to become the core of this "initiative".

More on Speech

LD251140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb (TASS) -- "The Caribbean Basin region is a vitally important strategic and commercial artery of the United States," stated U.S. President R. Reagan, when he delivered a speech Wednesday at the OAS headquarters. Almost 1/2 of America's trade, he went on, "2/3s of the oil we import and more than half of the strategic minerals we import come via the Panama Canal or the Gulf of Mexico."

From what Reagan went on to say it became obvious that in order to protect U.S. imperialist interests in this region the Washington administration intends to resort to methods of organizing subversive activity, military adventures and rendering all-round assistance to counterrevolutionary elements and bloody repressive regimes.

He paid special attention to plans for expanding the activity of the (?American) "Peace Corps" in Caribbean countries. There are 861 "volunteers" of the corps in this region, he said, and we will "recruit new volunteers." It is well known that the "Peace Corps" engages in far from "peaceful" matters. American special services and CIA agents act under its cover. It is no accident that many developing countries, including in Latin America, have banned the activity of this espionage and subversive organization and expelled its agents.

The head of the American administration also confirmed that Washington is still trying to break up the process of revolutionary transformation in Cuba and Nicaragua, to hinder the peoples of those countres from building a new life. He was forced to admit that many Caribbean countries are going through an economic catastrophe which, as is known, is a consequence of the shameless way that American monopolies throw their weight around in those countries. Attempting at all costs not only to maintain, but also to consolidate the domination of American capital, Reagan declared: "Unless we take immediate and resolute action, new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflicts.

Within the framework of the so-called "Caribbean initiative" the United States intends to allocate $350 million in the 1982 financial year to the rendering of military-economic aid in order to "ensure the security of friendly countries" -- in other words, repressive regimes like those of El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and others, by whose hands Washington intends to stifle the broadening national liberation movement of the peoples and to perpetuate the United States neocolonialist domination.

In order to screen the plans for subversive operatons against Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other countries the American President again repeated Washington's propaganda fabrications about the so-called "export of violent revolutions" with the aim of establishing "Cuban-type Marxist-Leninist dictatorships." He again expatiated, without providing any proof, on the supplies of Soviet and Cuban arms to the "Salvador partisans" via the territory of Nicaragua. The absurdity of such allegations has been evident more than once at the very highest level. Even the American television company NBC, reporting Reagan's speech, was obliged to add: "Up to now we have not received any data to confirm the accusation that arms are reaching El Salvador via Nicaragua."

Arrogantly denying other people's rights to freedom from foreign domination and to sovereignty and presenting their sacred struggle for independence just as a result of "foreign intrigues", the U.S. President offends the honor and dignity of millions of people and counterposes the United States to the inexorable course of history. However, the U.S. leadership forgets the lessons of its own history. Not long ago imperial Britain, despite all its might and resources, was unable to supress the struggle of the North American colonies which rose in rebellion for their freedom and independence. By the way, at that time the British colonialists also referred to the American patriots and fighters for independence as "rebels". They outlawed the leaders of the American Revolution and they used regular troops to supress "the criminal rebellion." The Washington leaders, who today are in the grips of an anti-communist paranoia and are laying claim to "world leadership", are obviously ignoring these graphic lessons.

The commercial and economic measures of the "Caribbean initiative" also bear an openly class nature. Thus, Reagan stressed more than once that the main efforts within the context of the program would be directed at strengthening the private sector in countries receiving American aid. It is no accident that even American legislators, as the ABC television company notes, express the fear that "money in the framework of American aid will turn up in the rich ruling classes of those countries."

PORTILLO, ORTEGA SPEECHES IN MANAGUA CITED

LD251010 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Feb, TASS -- A mammoth meeting was held on Sunday here. It was addressed by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction Daniel Ortega and President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

The head of the Mexican state strongly condemned the plans of U.S. armed intervention in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, which is hatched by the Reagan administration. Intervention would be a great historical mistake, he stressed.

From the first hour of new Nicaragua's existence, the president said, the Mexican people has supported the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Solidarity with the Nicaraguan people has become a corner-stone of Mexico's foreign policy, as it is convinced that the Government of Nicaragua and the Sandinist National Liberation Front are resolved to follow a democratic and progressive course.

I tell my Sandinist friends: Follow your course chosen by the people. Mexico has always been and will remain on your side. We reiterate it at a difficult time when the clouds of a foreign threat against not only Nicaragua but against the whole of the region, have gathered on the horizon.

J. Lopez Portillo reaffirmed Mexico's stand in defence of the rights of the Latin American peoples to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. He declared for a political settlement of the Salvadoran conflict through talks between all sides concerned.

The president of Mexico put forward a number of proposals for lessening tensions in Central America. The Government of the United States, he said, "must renounce threats or use of force against Nicaragua. The use of force is dangerous, unworthy, and there is necessity of such a step" Speaking of friendship between Mexico and its northern neighbour, I, the Mexican president stressed, again turn directly to President Reagan with the call for not allowing an armed intervention in Central America.

I consider desirable and possible, the Mexican president said, the creation of a system of non-aggression pacts between Nicaragua and the United States, on the one hand, and between Nicaragua and its neighbours, on the other, which would be a considerable contribution to establishing a lasting peace in the region.

J. Lopez Portillo declared for a balanced reduction of armed forces in the countries of the region, for disarmament of Somoza gangs operating along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, for an end to the training of counter-revolutionary groups on the U.S. territory.

He also pointed [out] that Mexico is ready to contribute most actively to a settlement of relations between the USA and Cuba.

In his speech Daniel Ortega read out the fresh peace initiatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front aimed at establishing peace and stability in Central America.

The Nicaraguan Government, he said, is ready to maintain friendly relations with the USA and start talks on issues of interest for both sides. But such relations must be based on full respect for the sovereignty of Nicaragua, non-interference in its home affairs, renunciation of the support for counter-revolutionary gangs, of aggression and economic blockade.

Daniel Ortega presented to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo the supreme distinction of Nicaragua -- the Order of Augusto Cesar Sandino for the assistance given by him to the Sandinist people's revolution.

U.S. PREPARING ARMED INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

'Direct Threat'

LD241540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] UPI reports that American warships have been near the shores of El Salvador for more than a month. At the microphone is our commentator Vladimir Gerasichev:

Forced to admit this fact, a Pentagon representative tried to explain in Washington that American destroyers are allegedly merely involved in ordinary patrols off the coasts of El Salvador.

One would like to recall in this connection how one such patrol ended in August 1964 in the Gulf of Tonkin in the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. At that time two U.S. squadron destroyers provoked an armed confrontation with a Vietnamese coastal patrolship and this incident was used by President Johnson to obtain Congressional approval for the so-called Tonkin resolution. Screening itself with it, the White House at that time began an armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- aggression which continued for many years and which brought untold misery to the Vietnamese people. And now American destroyers, possibly even the same ones which were in the Gulf of Tonkin, are roving the waters off the shores of El Salvador.

And meanwhile the White House bosses attempt to make the Americans reconsider what happened in Vietnam. As ASSOCIATED PRESS reported, Vice President Bush spoke at a dinner party in Illinois and tried in every way to justify the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and also expressed a direct threat against Cuba, Nicaragua and the El Salvador patriots. Is this not an attempt to train the American public to the idea of the inevitability and justification of U.S. aggression against the Salvadoran people?

Incidentally, it is not merely a matter of threats President Reagan is about to speak in Washington today, appealing to Congress with a new demand to increase by more than 70 percent military and economic aid to the dictatorial regimes of Central America and the Caribbean Basin, particularly to the bloody Salvadoran junta. And some days earlier the President stated unambiguously that the White House will not take into consideration American public opinion in resolving the question of dispatching to El Salvador regular units of the American Army. Thus it is perfectly obvious that the White House is preparing an armed intervention against the Salvadoran people.

Handal on U.S. Role

LD241004 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Interview With General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- The United States is the main support of the junta. It is precisely with it that the responsibility rests for the continued bloody fighting in El Salvador. As soon as President Reagan took office, the United States started openly escalating its interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. During the entire period of last year, military and economic aid to the anti-people regime and the number of U.S. military personnel in the country were steadily on the increase, Shafick Jorge Handal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the united military-political leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FLN), said in an interview with a Soviet journalist in Managua.

But the goal set before itself by the U.S. Government, he emphasized, has not been met. The struggle of the Salvadoran patriots, led by the FLN and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front (FRD), thwarted the junta's plans notwithstanding the fact that more than 30 thousand civilians were killed by punitive troops and over half a million Salvadoran had to leave their motherland in 1981 alone.

Shafick Jorge Handal said that the Salvadoran revolutionary fighters had been able not only to defend the regions under their control against the attacks of the junta's troops but also to take the military initiative. We have been in the offensive since last December, he said.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador then said that the FLN's recent victories had shown that the junta's army was demoralised and that the ruling regime was doomed. The situation that has emerged is similar to that in Vietnam in the early 1970's when the Saigon puppet troops failed to put up any serious resistance to the Vietnamese patriots. The United States shouldered the brunt of the dirty war there. The same awaits it also in El Salvador, he emphasised. This gives rise to public concern in the United States and compels Washington to prepare for a direct intervention against my country behind the back of its own people.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, Shafick Jorge Handal said, is proposing and seeking political solutions in El Salvador. But once the junta and Washington give preference to war, their plans for routing the revolutionary movment in El Salvador will be foiled.

AUCCTU GREETS CHILEAN UNIONS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD111118 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Feb, TASS -- The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has sent a message of greetings to the Overseas Committee of the United Trade Union Centre of the Working People of Chile and the National Coordinating Trade Union Commission in Santiago on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the formation of the United Trade Union Centre of the Working People of Chile.

"On behalf of the Soviet working people we express our fraternal solidarity with the Chilean trade unions which are waging a heroic struggle for the vital interests and rights of the toiling masses, with prisoners and families of victims of the dictatorial regime.

"Soviet people firmly believe in the victory of the forces of progress on Chilean soil", the message of greetings says.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS STATE AWARDS TO KUNAYEV

LD251200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has presented the order of Lenin and Third Gold Hammer and Sickle Hero of Socialist Labor medal to Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Central Committee Communist Party. Comrades Gorbachev, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Rusakov [order as heard]; Aleksandrov, Blatov and Sultanov, aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Bogolyubov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Lukyanov, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretariat, were present in the hall.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the award. He said:

Dear comrades, today we have a pleasant occasion. We are to present the Order of Lenin and Third Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal to Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev. Kazakhstan has outstanding achievements in the development of the national economy, science and culture and has achieved exemplary growth in grain production. For 4 consecutive years now the republic has overfulfilled the plan and has given something in the order of 1 billion foods of grain, and sometimes more.

Dimash Akhmedovich has put much of his work into these achievements.

It is by no means easy to be a party leader. A party leader should be distinguished by broad vision, a creative attitude, and, of course, the deepest belief in the rightness of the party's ideals. Excellent knowledge of life and people's feelings and the ability to heed the views of his comrades are in the highest degree characteristic of a real party leader. The real party leader is characterized by involvement, a feeling for the new and constant striving to make today better and bigger than yesterday. These qualities are possessed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Dimash Akhmedovich, on the high award of the motherland. I wish you, my good and long-standing comrade, good health, happiness and new successes in your great, important work.

Comrade Kunayev made a speech in reply. He said:

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades, on this day, which is exciting for me, allow me to express the most heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the high assessment of my work and the warm words addressed to me. I attribute everything that has been said here to our own party, and the glorious deeds of the communists of Kazakhstan and of all the workers of the republic, who are now persistently working on implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The working people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, clearly understand that all the great achievements of our country and each of its republics are due only to the wise leadership of the party, the navigator into the new world, and to boundless faithfulness to its ideals. They have become a reality thanks to the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the inviolable friendship between peoples and the harmonious common labor that has turned our republic into the kray of the virgin land and space exploits of the whole Soviet people.

Comrades, to be involved to some degree in these successes is a great honor and an enormous responsibility. It is also the great trust of the party, which must be justified always and in everything.

Leonid Ilich, your most direct participation in all the heights of the economy, science and culture that have been achieved in the republic is huge. In receiving the homeland's highest award, I must say that we the people of Kazakhstan, always and in everything strive to strengthen and develop your traditions, which were laid down as far back as the memorable years of the heroic virgin land epic. And if today, on the eve of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR, multinational Kazakhstan is confidently progressing, if today the happiness of peaceful creation prevails on the ancient Kazakh soil, the fate of which 250 years have linked forever with Russia, we owe this entirely to the Great October, to our own party, to the whole Soviet people and to your constant concern and attention, dear Leonid Ilich, your inexhaustible energy as a convinced champion of peace, your wise far-sightedness, with which you confidently steer our ship of state by a true Leninist course.

You, dear Leonid Ilich, possess a priceless gift: Seeing clearly into the future, thoughtfully listening to the opinion of working people, and skillfully relying on the remarkable experience acquired in difficult process of creating a new world. It has fallen to me to have the enormous happiness of working under your leadership for what is now a third decade, of learning the Leninist style of party activity, which means most of all a profoundly scientific and realistic approach to the complex tasks of communist construction, from you. This is the most remarkable school of life.

Allow me to assure you all, dear comrades, that the communists and all the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan, in response to the concern of their own party, will work even more persistently and even more efficiently, will put at the faithful service of the great country of the soviets everything with which our republic is rich and for which it is famed and will spare nothing in order to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and for the further flourishing of our great and united homeland, the USSR.

Many thanks to your for the joy of this unforgettable day.

The party and state leaders cordially congratulated Comrade Kunayev on the presentation of the homeland's high award and wished him good health and further fruitful activity for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the sake of building a communist society in our country.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CONGRESS CONCLUDES

LD241400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The 11th congress of the agricultural workers trade union ended in Moscow today. Delegates devoted most attention to unsolved questions. It was pointed out that many trade union organizations have only a weak influence on raising production efficiency. There are still quite a few unprofitable farms or farms that make little profit. The congress also discussed ways to strengthen the role of the trade union in solving social problems. The congress called on agricultural workers to begin socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

PROPAGANDA SEMINAR CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF221716 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] An all-union [word indistinct] seminar on augmenting the role of lecture propaganda aimed at realizing decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress started its work in Tashkent today. It was organized by the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The seminar is being attended by lecturers from Communist Party Central Committees, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Kirgiz SSR, the Tadzhik SSR, the Turkmen SSR and the Uzbek SSR and by representatives of the Uzbek ideological aktiv.

The participants will discuss pressing tasks of lecture propaganda in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, instructions and recommendations by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the proclamation issued by the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. They will also exchange experience regarding progressive methods of promoting the role of lecture propaganda.

On the first day of the seminar, Comrade [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, gave a report on the role of scientific and technical progress in promoting the effectiveness of productive social life. [passage indistinct] The participants also heard reports on the fundamental social and communist tasks during 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and on the contemporary Leninist national policy presented by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor (Tadzigasan), director of the Moscow Institute for International Relations; Doctor of Historical Sciences Comrade Sultanov, deputy director of the party history institute of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade (Tarsonov) director of the party history institute of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and corresponding member of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences; and [words indistinct].

CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN CONVENES IN DUSHANBE

GF211216 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Under the topic "[word indistinct] and Upbringing of the Soviet Peoples on the Principles of Socialist Internationalism, Friendship and Fraternity," a [word indistinct] republican practical scientific oonference [words indistinct] began its work in Dushanbe on 19 February. The conference has been organized by the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences, the Education Ministry, the Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry, the Tadzhik Committee for [word indistinct] Education and the Tadzhik Institute for Scientific Research. The conference is being attended by Russian language teachers in the Tadzhik SSR, scientists, party, trade union and Komsomol workers [words indistinct] and community representatives. The conference is being held in the (?Aliyev) state academic theatre for opera and ballet.

Comrade Rasulov, Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the opening of the conference. Comrade Bobosadykova, Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee Secretary, gave a report on the contribution of language in developing friendship, fraternity and [word indistinct] unity among all Soviet peoples. The conferees heard a report from Tadzhik Education Minister Comrade Dadaboyev on further developments in learning and teaching methods for the Russian language and developments in the republic's general education schools in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Another report was presented by Comrade Dzhalilov, higher and secondary specialized education deputy minister, on the situation of and measures for improving Russian language instruction in the republic's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

Comrade Khasanov, chairman of the state committee for vocational and technical education, reported on the improvements that have been made in Russian language teaching methods in vocational and technical educational institutions.

Comrade Begebliyev, chairman of [word indistinct] council of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Linguistics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke about measures that have been undertaken to improve Soviet national languages in connection with the development of socialist nations.

Comrades [name indistinct], head of the Languages and Literature Department of the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences; Kalandarov, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and chairman of the Tadzhik journalists union [words indistinct]; Shakurov, chief of the Popular Education Department in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast; Karimov, director of the Tadzhik Institute for Scientific Research; (Bagayev), secretary of Kulyabskiy Obkom; [name indistinct], secretary of Leninabadskiy Obkom;[words indistinct], and others addressed the conference and proposed a number of measures aimed at promoting the teaching of the Russian language and at augmenting its role in developing friendly and fraternal ties among Soviet nationalities. Comrade Polukarov, Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, and Comrade Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Council and Ministers, are also attending the conference.

The conference, which will be held for 2 days, will discuss the tasks of pedagogical institutions today.

KAPITONOV AT CONFERENCE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE

LD241444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 and 24 February a conference took place at the CPSU Central Committee, which considered the progress of the fulfillment of the directions of the 26th party congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev on further raising the mass nature of physical culture and sport. Participating in the work of the conference were Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minsters; Savinkin, chief of a department of the party Central Committee; and Pastukhov, first secretary of the all-union Komsomol Central Committee. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, read a report.

There was a discussion of topical problems of introducing physical culture into the everyday existence of all Soviet people, of the more efficient use of its possibilities in resolving economic and educational tasks. Questions concerning the intensifying by the party leadership of the physical culture movement, raising the responsibility of administrative, trade union, Komsomol, sports and economic organs for the mass development of physical culture and sport were considered. Criticism was made of organizations that do not take the necessary measures to ensure a true nation-wide introduction of physical culture and are using the sporting material base in an inefficient way.

KATUSHEV ATTENDS TRANSPORT WORKERS CONGRESS

LD250036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The motor transport and highway workers' union congress has opened in Moscow. Tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the reports by trade union's central committee and auditing commission are being discussed. Leading organs and delegates to the USSR trade unions' congress will be elected. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments and senior party staff are taking part in the congress.

DOLGIKH, DYMSHITS AT MINE BUILDERS CONFERENCE

LD241734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Tasks for the fulfillment of plans for capital construction in the current year of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being discussed today in the capital at an all-union conference of mine-building organizations. Leading production workers, specialists and party and economic workers will define ways to further improve their work. Taking part in the conference are Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

KAZAKH TU CRITICIZED; CHAIRMAN REPLACED

WA211640 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] In December a plenum was held in Alma-Ata of the Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions, which discussed progress in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Letters and Proposals of Workers in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress by Councils and Committees of the Republic's Trade Unions." The secretary of the Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions reported.

At sessions of the presidiums of the Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions, oblast councils and republic trade union committees, measures were worked out for fulfillment of the decree. The experience of Chimkentskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast Councils of Trade Unions in the organization of hiring of workers directly at enterprises and at institutions was generalized. Open-letter days are held everywhere. Meetings of the trade union aktiv and heads of different departments and services with the population at their place of residence and the work of consulting groups and social juridical consultations went well.

But work with the letters and proposals of workers and control over the execution of decisions adopted by them do not meet present requirements; red tape in the examination of requests and complaints of citizens, violations in the order of their reception, formal answers and written replies are allowed to occur. Trade union councils and committees are not sufficiently involved in the study and elimination of causes giving rise to complaints and censure by workers. The personal responsibility of many supervisors is still low in the examination of letters and adoption of measures relating to them.

Measures have been adopted to eliminate defects and further improve work with letters of workers in light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The trade union budget and the state social security budget for 1982 were approved.

The plenum examined an organizational question. T.A. Ashimbayev was released from his duties as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions in connection with his retirement on pension.

K. Turysov was elected chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions.

Second Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee O.S. Miroshkhin and head of the Department of Party Organizational Work of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee A.A. Mukhambetov participated in the work of the plenum.

MARITIME FLEET MINISTER VISITS AZERBAIJAN

Meeting With Aliyev

WA211650 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Comrade T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of maritime fleet, was in Azerbaijan from 10 to 12 December. He visited the ship repair plants of the Kaspomorsudoremont Association, the Baku seaport and other establishments of the Caspian shipping line, met with directors of shops and sectors and with leading workers in production, familiarized himself with the condition of ship repairs, the shipping and processing of cargo and progress toward fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations. Existing reserves were indicated and questions relating to the further development and reconstruction of ship repair enterprises were discussed.

At a conference of the party-economic aktiv of the Caspian Maritime Shipping Line, questions concerning the further development of the transport fleet on the Caspian and the improvement of technology and increase in quality of ship repair were discussed in detail in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and the tasks set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Guzhenko participated in and spoke at an all-union seminar-conference of workers in the maritime and fishery fleets held at this time in Baku. The conference was devoted to the subject "Improvement of Lecture Propaganda for Sailors in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." He became acquainted with the points of interest of Baku, visited the Palace of Friendship Among Peoples and an exhibit of the accomplishments of the republic's economy.

On 10 December there was a discussion between Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade T.B. Guzhenko at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Guzhenko shared his impressions of his visit to the city of Baku and noted the great successes achieved by the republic during the past decade. Problems and future prospects for development of the transport fleet in the Caspian basin and questions related to the technological reequipping of ship repair plants and ports and the working and living conditions for sailors, port workers and ship repairmen and provision for fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in 1981 and through the entire 11th 5-Year Plan were considered.

Accompanying Comrade T.B. Guzhenko to the enterprises of the shipping line were Comrade G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Speech at Nautical College

WA211705 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Text] A hundred years have passed since the founding of the Baku Nautical College imeni Kafur Mamedov, Hero of the Soviet Union. The centennial of one of the oldest maritime educational institutions of the nation was celebrated with a ceremonial meeting at the Club imeni F.E. Dzherzhinskiy.

Instructors, staff, students, former graduates, outstanding workers in the Caspian Maritime Shipping Line and other republic representatives gathered in the hall.

The presidium consisted of G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; T.B. Guzhenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of maritime fleet; K.M. Bagirov, V.A. Guseynov, G.N. Seidov and K.A. Khalidov, members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; D.M. Muslim-Zade and L. Kh. Rasulova, candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; managers of the Caspian Maritime Shipping Line; instructors and students of the college; and guest representatives of the nation's nautical schools.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom.

The anthems of the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR were solemnly played.

The college standard was carried onto the stage with students serving as honor guards.

To tumultuous applause, which continued for a long time, an honorary presidium was elected consisting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The floor was given to T.B. Guzhenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of maritime fleet, who was warmly received by the company.

T.B. Guzhenko's Address

The 100th anniversary of the Baku Nautical College imeni Kafur Mamedov, Hero of the Soviet Union, is not merely a great and joyful holiday for workers in the Caspian Maritime Shipping Line and for all workers of Soviet Azerbaijan. This is a momentous event for all workers in the nation's maritime fleet because your college has made a worthy contribution by providing it with qualified cadres of specialists.

The Baku Nautical College, although it was founded 100 years ago, is, in practice, a child of the Soviet regime. The party and government of the republic have devoted and continue to devote constant attention to improving the educational process in it, to strengthening its material base and to the ideological-political tempering of its students. We are deeply grateful for the constant care and attention to this college on the part of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, headed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, whose great services have won the recognition of our party and of the Soviet people.

During the 100 years of its existence, the Baku Nautical College has traversed a great and glorious path. Its alumni have actively participated in the revolutionary movement, heroically fought on the fronts during the Civil War, not only in Azerbaijan and on the Caspian but throughout our immense nation. Today, during our visit to the college, we were again reminded of this by the exhibits in the museum. What a remarkable record graduates of the Baku Nautical College have left: in the history of the struggle for the triumph of the Soviet regime, in battles for the fatherland during the years of World War II, in the creation and maintenance of cadres for the maritime fleet of our nation.

Our successes in training highly qualified cadres of maritime specialists are the result of the constant care and attention devoted to this important issue by the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and personally by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. And you must make full use of the opportunities offered to you, said Guzhenko, addressing the students, in order to perfect your knowledge continuously and broaden your political, professional and cultural horizons. And for this, the most important thing is mastery of the theories of Marxism-Leninism, which will allow you to orient yourself completely in life, work and in all complex political situations.

After all, Soviet sailors, including those educated in your college, sail all the seas and oceans of the globe, fulfilling the tasks assigned by the Fatherland relating to cargo transport, making an important contribution to solving economic problems. They are worthy representatives of our Soviet fatherland abroad, visibly demonstrating the advantages of the Soviet way of life, the opportunities in our society for individual improvement and the high nobility and worth of our sailors. They must act as plenipotentiaries of our people, carrying to the workers of capitalist and liberated countries the truth about the world's first multinational Soviet state, the struggle we conduct in the name of detente, for world peace, friendship among peoples and cooperation among states with different social systems.

All the greater must be our sailors' feeling of pride and responsibility for the job assigned to them by the fatherland. They are on the leading edge of the ideological struggle, encountering in foreign ports not only friends but enemies of our state, and thus they must be capable of delivering a deserved rebuke to any anti-Soviet slander or fabrication and of giving convincing answers to the most diverse questions.

Today, we were happy to meet with alumni of the Baku Nautical College who have graduated in past years. It was gratifying to discover that many of them have become famous captains in our maritime fleet -- academics and party and state activists. The main thing is that all of them have retained their fighting spirit; all of them are actively working for the good of the fatherland and in the name of communism's triumph. I would like to wish for the instructors and students that they hold sacred and augment the remarkable traditions of the school laid down in revolutionary and wartime battles and during Soviet five-year plans and that they carry in a worthy manner the baton passed to them by previous generations.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, L.I. Brezhnev's address at the plenum and the documents endorsed by the sixth session of the Supreme Soviet defined the great and responsible tasks facing workers in the nation's maritime transportation industry during the 11th Five-Year Plan. We must achieve effective utilization of the whole fleet, so that each vessel works with full efficiency, and we must continually let ourselves be guided by the catch phrase coined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- "Our economy must be economical."

In this regard, Comrade Guzhenko dwelt on the college's tasks relating to perfecting the educational process. The nation, he emphasized, continuously equips its maritime fleet with the latest powerful equipment and state-of-the-art technology. The goal of our specialists must be to strive to master it completely, to get everything there is to be gotten from this technology. Permit me, once again, to wish the collective of your college great new successes in the training of cadres of nautical specialists.

Today, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has given me the gratifying mission of investing your college with the Order of Friendship Among Peoples, which is well deserved.

To tumultuous applause, Comrade Guzhenko fastened the Order of Friendship Among Peoples to the college's standard.

A report on the centennial anniversary of the Baku Nautical College imeni Kafur Mamedov, Hero of the Soviet Union, was given by its director, M.G. Yakubov. In the name of the collective of students, instructors, officers, staff and the thousands-strong army of alumni of the college, he expressed warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for this high award from the fatherland, the Order of Friendship Among Peoples. We affirm, said Comrade Yakubov, that the collective of the college and its alumni, inspired by this high praise, will give all our efforts to the struggle to realize the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and to fulfill plans and socialist obligations during the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the future we will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to raise the quality of instruction and education of young specialists for maritime transport.

The Baku Nautical College, continued the speaker, during the years of the Soviet regime, thanks to the continuous care of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, became an educational institution that has provided high quality and well-rounded training of specialists for maritime transportation. Speaking of the path traversed by the college, he noted that it had trained approximately 10,000 specialists in maritime transportation, including 8,000 trained after the victory of the Soviet regime in Azerbaijan.

Today, the collective of the college represents a multinational family. Russians, Azerbaijanis, Ukrainians, Armenians, Estonians and representatives of other nationalities in our country study here. Its alumni plough the waters of the North, Baltic and Black Seas and of the Far Eastern and Kamchatka and other basins. Each year a group of students works for 6 months on the vessels of the north-eastern directorate of the fleet, helping the local sailors successfully fulfill plans for cargo transport under extreme climactic conditions.

Retaining and augmenting the splendid international traditions of the older generation of sailors, the collective of the college, like all Soviet people, is now preparing to celebrate in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

O.M. Lopokhin, director of the Arkhangelsk Nautical College imeni Captain I.G. Voronin, an alumnus of the Baku college, addressed the anniversary celebrants with words of cordial greeting. He spoke of the great friendship joining the collectives of both educational institutions, the close ties and continual sharing of experiences between the instructional staffs. This facilitates improvement in the process of instruction and education of the students as well as their international education. The guest wished the Baku Nautical College new successes in its work.

The traditional friendship connecting the sailors of the navy and merchant fleets of the nation was the subject of an address by Vice Admiral V.A. Arkhipov, director of the Caspian Higher Naval Red Banner Academy imeni S.M. Korov. He spoke of close mutual assistance, the readiness to always come to each other's aid, that characterizes relations between the sailors of the two fleets. We intend, he said, to strengthen and develop the many-sided ties between our colleges even further.

Sh.G. Gasanov, captain of the motorship "Berdy Kerbabayev," himself an alumnus of the Baku Nautical College, spoke of how the alumni of the college work on the vessels of the maritime fleet. We have undergone in our college, he noted, good training and excellent physical and spiritual conditioning. And this helps us, under the most complex conditions, to successfully fulfill and to exceed the tasks assigned to us.

Fraternal greetings from the collective of the Batumi Nautical College imeni Marshall of the Engineering Forces A.V. Gelanii, were conveyed by its director, V.K. Chanturiya. He spoke of the inviolable friendship among Soviet peoples united in the fraternal family of builders of communism and wished the Baku college further additions to the successes already achieved.

Rasim Mamedov, a second year student who had achieved exemplary academic success and who is a descendent of the famous family of Caspian sailors, affirmed in the name of his comrades that they would be worthy successors to the splendid accomplishments of their grandfathers and fathers and that they would hold the traditions of the college sacred.

The participants in the meeting with immense enthusiasm endorsed a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The meeting concluded with a festive concert.

POLYAKOV MEETS WITH ALIYEV IN BAKU AFTER TOUR

WA211500 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] While in the republic, Comrade V.N. Polyakov, minister of automotive industry of the USSR, visited the Baku Specialized Auto Plant and the Seventh State Bearing Plant of the Ministry of Automotive Industry. He met shop and section leaders and production specialists, familiarized himself with the labor collectives' progress in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges, pointed out the need for the use of available resources and potential for production growth and discussed problems of the enterprises' further development and modernization.

Comrade Polyakov also visited the Baku Domestic Air Conditioner Plant, where he familiarized himself with the production technology and talked with the workers.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, held talks with Comrade V.N. Polyakov on 26 November at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Prospects for further development of the sector's enterprises and questions connected with their modernization, expansion and retooling and the introduction of modern production technology were examined.

V.N. Polyakov was accompanied at the Ministry of Automotive Industry enterprises by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and S.K. Abbasaliyev, chairman of the republic Gosplan.

ALIYEV ATTENDS OPERA PERFORMANCE IN AZERBAIJAN

WA231400 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 31 January carries on page 1 a 200-word report of the performance of a new opera in Baku about pre-revolutionary Azerbaijan. Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev attended the 30 January performance, along with other members and candidate members of the Politburo; the chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Committee Cultural Department, V.M. Gulizade, and the Azerbaijan SSR minister of Culture, Z.N. Bagirov.

ATTENTION TO SOCIOLOGISTS' RECOMMENDATIONS URGED

Neglect of Industrial Work

WA071105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 2

[Letter from V. Radchenko, senior engineer of the Moskabel Plant; V. Yevlampiyeva, engineer of the Kauchuk Production Association; A. Dudin, senior engineer of the Tushinskiy Hosiery Factory; G. Trofimov, senior engineer of the Electrical Plant imeni V.V. Kuybyshev; and S. Zhelezko, head of a sector of Moscow's Institute of Economic Problems in the Comprehensive Development of the Economy: "What Troubles the Sociologist"]

[Text] Moscow -- All of us who have signed this letter work in different enterprises and organizations but are involved in one and the same sphere -- we study the problems of the sociology of labor. It is a comparatively new concern, although many books and journal articles have already been published on these problems. Sociologists have been brought onto the staff of many enterprises, and managers of varying tiers and levels are listening to their recommendations ever more attentively. Our colleagues sometimes take the lead in formulating the plans for collectives' socioeconomic development that are now being compiled at many enterprises.

Sociologists have already done much and continue to help the production collectives accomplish the tasks confronting them. But they have also uncovered a number of disquieting phenomena in the economy and the social development of the collectives. Yet it is far from everywhere that the necessary measures are being adopted with respect to their warnings.

It is no secret to anyone, for example, that the prestige of certain worker occupations is declining. But it was only a thorough, scientifically constructed sociological analysis that revealed how advanced this disease was in places. An extensive poll of young people -- including many hundreds of young men and women -- showed that even the main worker occupations are far from in the lead in level of popularity, and a most understaffed industrial occupation -- that of mechanic -- proved to be among the least popular. It is clear that effective measures are needed to put an end to this very disturbing phenomenon. Sociologists are proposing a number of measures, and it is a pity that they are as yet not being given much heed.

And here we have a further, at first glance paradoxical, finding: Of all the losses of work time, the most are accounted for by losses owing to morbidity and the least of losses owing to violations of labor discipline. In many collectives losses of work time dispassionately recorded by medical certificates are considerably greater than those incurred by production owing to lateness and absenteeism. Yet the administration denotes the lion's share of its energy in the fight against losses precisely into the strengthening of discipline, while sufficient attention is not always given to creating healthier work conditions for people. In addition, even a kind of "interest" on the part of certain managers was revealed: after all, the medical certificates are paid for, as a rule, by the unions, and the enterprise derives, thanks to this...a saving on the wage fund!

Sociologists have long raised the question of revising the current standards of medical services at enterprises. In many instances there is a shortage of doctors there, and people have to spend a long time standing in line. Yet the damage incurred by the state from unproductive losses of time owing to such lines is two to three times greater than doctors' wages.

We cite these examples to show how much that is unexpected can be revealed by sociology at the enterprises and for how many managers it has "opened the eyes" to things that are seemingly obvious and routine. And it has only taken the first steps. It is all the more disappointing in that this science and those who have decided to devote their life to it constantly encounter many difficulties.

Take, for example, a subdivision dealing with industrial sociology, which is well known in our country, such as the Laboratory of Economics and the Organization of Production and Management of the Moscow Krasnyy proletariy Machine Tool-Building Plant; it was once described by PRAVDA. The laboratory's leader -- Nikolay Mikhaylovich Tikhonov -- is an authoritative person, but the subdivision's broad renown has not saved the laboratory from a gradual winding down of its work: The strength of this collective has declined in recent years from 20 to...6 persons.

And yet "Tikhonov's laboratory" has in recent years performed much important work, including creation of the "Classifier of Program-Goal Tasks of Enterprises' Socioeconomic Development." This document is a kind of compass in the work of sociologists of practically all enterprises, irrespective of sectorial jurisdiction and the scale and nature of production, and, it may be said, is the plant sociologist's "desk companion," But just try getting a hold of it. For this you need to come to Moscow to the Krasnyy proletariy Plant and copy out the "Classifier" cover-to-cover, so to speak. It is time not merely to reproduce it but to publish it in a mass edition.

Dozens of machine-building, instrument-making, power engineering, construction and trading collectives are guided by the results of the studies conducted by the Krasnyy proletariy Plant's managers and sociologists. And yet the sector's headquarters -- workers of the Ministry of Machine-Tool and Tool-Building Industry -- show not the slightest interest in this. And this fact reflects, as in a drop of water, the attitude of certain leaders of industry that has evolved toward the work of sociologists at the enterprises.

Similar facts can be cited from the practice of our collectives as well. The difficulties being experienced by the plant economic and sociological laboratories seem to us to be abnormal phenomena. It is high time to accord them a status corresponding to their contribution to technical, economic and social progress and bring the necessary numbers of investigators and developers up to full strength. This would be a state-minded solution of the question.

Value of Opinion Polling

WA071120 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[N. Tyurin conversation with Prof T.M. Dzhafarli, doctor of philosophy: "Feedback"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- Since the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisikiy Gorkom's organizing and political activity (1973), persistent work has been performed in the republic aimed at overcoming shortcomings in the economy and in social life. Considerable positive changes in this area and the republic working people's successes in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan have been achieved as the result of multifaceted creative work. An important part in this salutory process has also been played by the fact that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is endeavoring to construct its work with regard for the public opinion of all strata of the republic's population. At the request of our readers, the experience of the republic Center for the Study, Formation and Forecasting of Public Opinion is described in a conversation with a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent by one of its leaders — Prof T.M. Dzhafarli, doctor of philosophy.

[Question] Teymuraz Mamedovich, the republic's social scientists have produced approximately 40 studies in the 6 years that the sociological service has been in existence under the auspices of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The center has studied such complex issues as problems in the struggle against private-ownership tendencies, ways to perfect international education, the problems of counteracting harmful traditions and customs.... We have the impression that public opinion polls are becoming an inalienable part of general party work in Georgia....

[Answer] What I would like to mention first is the constant and rapid growth of the influence of public opinion on all aspects of our life. The causes of this phenomenon are to be found in the very nature of socialism and the Soviet state of all the people, where the involvement of the broad masses in control of the affairs of the collective, region and country as a whole is an objective activity that is also reflected ever more noticeably in the sociopolitical prestige of public opinion.

A second extremely important phenomenon that we are witnessing is the increase in, I would say, the moral energy of public opinion and its increasing influence on man's position in life. Who to be, what kind of person to be, what goals to choose and how to achieve them -- to each of these questions, which are basic for the personality of each of us, we seek an answer under the relentless impact of public opinion.

Undoubtedly, all large activities operate in combination with the concrete features of place and time. the creation of the republic Council for the Study of Public Opinion (it was recently renamed the Center) was dictated to a considerable extent by our bitter experience, which, as the saying goes, is costly but is a better teacher. Before the appearance of the CPSU Central Committee decree on Tbilisikiy Gorkom, the then leadership largely failed to take account of and often blatantly ignored public opinion. It was sometimes for this very reason that bureaucratism, protectionism of all kinds and hues, money-grabbing and other negative phenomena that severely damaged Georgia became widespread.

As a result there arose an acute need for an investigation of the situation on the one hand and, on the other, the formulation of a system of measures clearly and effectively orienting people toward the surmounting of shortcomings and a struggle for socialist ideals. The task of the republic party organization was to have each person emphatically face the goals with the help of which it was necessary to change the moral-psychological situation. And this could not have been done without a serious analysis of public opinion with respect to the most urgent problems and without reliance on the will of the masses concentrated therein.

The Council's first steps were, understandably, difficult: As in any new undertaking, it was necessary to tackle a multitude of organizational, managerial, personnel and financial questions. It is difficult o exaggerate the assistance that was given to us by colleagues from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Sociological Studies and Institute of State and Law and other of the country's research establishments. Advantage was taken of the possibilities afforded by meetings with foreign sociologists who were visiting the republic. Six problem laboratories currently operate within the center. In addition to the reader-research workers, the chiefs or their deputies of each of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee departments are a part of the center.

[Question] A characteristic sign: Requests by departments for this study or the other often contain questions at which party workers' efforts are now directed, and the documents adopted at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau meetings and plenums contain many references to the data of sociological studies.... How do social scientists view this fusion with party activity?

[Answer] Sociology is a political and party science, and for this reason the direct affiliation of our center and many other sociological subdivisions in the country to the corresponding party committees is absolutely justified. Furthermore, the organizational unity of a consultative sociological element with the party committee not only provides party work with manifold social information but imparts particular significance and dynamism to the activity of the scientists themselves. It is a question here of the high authority of the party committee, which extends to the sociologists, and of the fact that, given this approach, the social scientists prove to be in the forefront of the region's political life and are confronted with profound and urgent tasks.

[Question] What is the correlation between the study of public opinion by sociological methods and by way of such channels of social information as party and workers' meetings, leaders' personal meetings with the working people, meetings with individuals from the public, uniform political days, working people's letters to various party and state organs and so forth? More precisely, are those sociologists who are inclined to absolutize the results of polls right?

[Answer] It is a pity, of course, but in all probability perpetual motion, the philosopher's stone or a cure for all illnesses do not exist. To be serious, any absolutization of any work method is extremely harmful both in science and in social life. Plenums and conferences, soviet sessions, material conveyed and published by the mass information media -- the channels through which the most varied information about what interests, excites and worries people is received by the party committees are innumerable. It is a ramified and reliable communications system uniting the party authorities with the working people. It also undoubtedly services the objectives of a study of public opinion. However, we believe that today these media and channels become more efficient in combination with concrete sociological research. And primarily for the reason that conferences, meetings with individuals from the public and other channels of information do not always have as the main goal an analysis and collation of the information that public opinion contains.

As far as hasty judgments about the data obtained with the aid of sociological research as final truth are concerned, I would like to say plainly: Neither polls nor other sociological methods can make a qualitative analysis of people's mentality. Here is an example.

Among the mistakes and distortions of the standards of socialist community life that became widespread in the republic in the recent past, a considerable place was occupied by traditions, customs and ceremonies that had essentially lost their national character and whose content had acquired an out-and-out vulgarian meaning. For example, funerals were dragged out for 7-10 days, mass weddings and feasts with hundreds of people invited became obligatory instead of the good custom of rendering a neighbor disinterested assistance in the harvest and in joy or grief and the special term "overhead cover" signified the proceeds to families where marriages or funerals were being arranged. There even appeared "cashier-registrars" who announced to the wedding guests who had brought which gift.... In the course of our study more than 4,500 people were polled in 22 of the republic's rayons, not counting the big cities. When the data thus obtained had been processed, it transpired that 72 percent of those polled acknowledged the situation to be intolerable. It would seem that a social evil was being maintained in social life by the efforts of just a few inveterate money-grabbers. But information that we obtained from other channels and, subsequently, two followup polls showed as clearly as could be that many of those who publicly and in sociological questionnaires condemn the harmful traditions, albeit anonymously, obediently follow them in daily practice.

What conclusion ensues from this? First, it was clear that an appreciable number of those polled lacked a firm foundation of world-outlook convictions and that there had been big gaps in ideological-educational work in a number of the republic's cities and rayons. Second, we are persuaded once again that the data of sociological research, particularly primary research, must by no means hypnotize us with their seeming obviousness and that they require scrupulous analysis and supplementary verification.

[Question] Nonetheless, on the basis of recommendations drawn up by the Council, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decree aimed at intensifying the struggle against harmful traditions, and a representative republic commission was set up, headed by a deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, for the practical introduction of socialist standards of community life. Recent data and observations show that the situation in this sphere is improving. Thus, each of these facts indicates that with sociological methods it is possible not only to study very complex processes and phenomena but also to construct on the basis thereof a system of measures affecting the deep-lying foundations of people's work, social life and mutual relations....

[Answer] Possible and necessary, and this is proven by the republic's entire present-day experience. Of course, it is not a question of the sociologists' departmental prestige, so to speak, but of the fact that public opinion represents a tremendous potential force: The goals, tasks and measures that it approves stimulate enthusiasm and initiative in people. As proof of this, a few examples from a study that the council conducted at the Rustavi Foundry.

In 1972 this enterprise -- one of the biggest in the republic -- gave the state, instead of profit, a loss of R17 million. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, the foundry's average annual profitability was at a level in excess of the plan, absenteeism was reduced more than twelvefold and other socioeconomic indicators improved sharply. What is the secret of the metallurgists' successes? An analysis of the results of the study showed that the main role in the recuperation of the psychological climate within the collective had been performed by the positive changes that have been occurring in recent years in all spheres of the republic's life -- this was indicated by 67.5 percent of thos polled. As 74.8 percent of the participants in the poll reported, the enterprise's party committee and administration had succeeded in setting up comradely mutual relations among people.

The material and ideological results of correctly considered public opinion, which in our day is particularly irreconcilable with the enemies of communist morality, can be clearly seen in all this.

[Question] When your collective had completed a study of public opinion concerning the activity of trade, public catering and consumer service establishments and republic television transmitted "Question and Answer Hour" on the basis of its material, millions of people were simultaneously acquainted with the sociologists' work in Georgia. And although sociologists do not often have such an audience, it should be mentioned that publicity has become a fundamental principle of the center's work....

[Answer] Right, this is a firm rule of ours: Following discussion, the center's material is sent to the party committees, published in newspapers and journals and used in radio and television broadcasts and in speeches by the republic's leaders. It could not be otherwise since, after all, the study of public opinion is not an end in itself but a reliable instrument of ideological work. Performance of its main task -- fostering in each Soviet person an active position in life -- is firmly connected with such a factor as the attitude of party and state authorities toward public opinion.

What can be said about the use of public opinion ascertained in polls? Our experience confirms that social activeness increases sharply if a managerial decision demonstrates a respect for people's viewpoints on urgent problems. We recently conducted an on-the-spot study in villages of Akhmetskiy Rayon that were in the zone of a future reservoir and subject to resettlement. It transpired that the overwhelming majority of the population opposed this measure, despite the official benefits and the more fertile land suggested by the government. The results of the poll were conveyed immediately to the republic Communist Party Central Committee. The decision has now been made to look for a more suitable place for the reservoir. Need we say how this step was received in Akhmetskiy Rayon and beyond?

However, it would be wrong to make it look as though consideration for and implementation of public opinion proceeds easily and painlessly on every occasion. Two years ago we conducted a poll pertaining to passenger service on routes served by the Georgian Civil Aviation Administraion. A mass of shortcomings and abuses was revealed, and those who participated in the poll expressed many businesslike proposals. A followup survey was recently conducted, and it became clear that despite assurances of the adminstration's leadership given at a discussion of the material of the study in the republic Communist Party Central Committee, the situation concerning passenger service not only had not improved but had become worse than before. It is indicative that the number of statements imbued with a disbelief in the possibility of air transport operating normally had increased in the replies to the poll's questions. Here we have direct ideological harm stemming from administrative feebleness...

[Question] Teymuraz Mamedovich, good changes are currently occurring in the high-mountain regions of Georgia, where recently the population had begun to leave the places it had lived in and move lower down, closer to urban comfort and culture. A study conducted there by the center clearly cited the causes of the migration -- the areas' lack of a social infrastructure and people's reluctance to live worse than their "lower" neighbors....

[Answer] The population has started to return to its native villages following the construction of new roads, power lines, clubs, hospitals....a commission set up by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers is persistently implementing measures provided for by a large and serious program that was drawn up with regard for the opinion of present and former inhabitants of the high-mountain areas. This is an example of a state-minded approach to the problem of the effectiveness of the evaluations and judgments that an individual has communicated in confidence to the sociologists. And knowledge that one's position is of profound interest to the executive authorities and is attentively heeded unfailingly bears fruit -- the moral dignity of each individual and an optimistic, constructive mood in each labor collective and in the republic as a whole. We are working for the sake of this high goal.

Application of Sociological Study

WA080745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophy V. Korobeynikov, chief of a sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociological Studies: "A Sociologist Is Needed"]

[Text] At times the organization of a sociological service proves to be a kind of "tribute to fashion" and not a real answer to the needs of modern production. And, I believe, both managers and the sociologists themselves are to blame for this situation.

Take, for example, such a question, which is most important for any scientific research, as definition of its goal and the precise and concrete formulation of tasks. We have repeatedly encountered instances of leaders of various levels ("clients") addressing extremely vague requests to the sociologists: "study the general situation," "take a little closer look at what is being done here" and so forth. In a number of cases such a situation comes about because some leaders need the results of a study simply to "keep pace with the times" and to obtain one or two figures or conclusions for a report. Unfortunately, the current procedure (or, rather, lack of procedure) affords an opportunity for such "supercilious" expenditure on science.

It also happens that an active "client" and the initiators of applied research simply cannot find one another. I will cite the following case. I was recently in Chelyabinsk, at a seminar of party workers and ideological activists devoted to problems of the study of public opinion. It transpired in the course of the meetings that the party workers were extremely interested in sociological tools that make it possible to better analyze working people's letters. And they learned with astonishment that the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Sociological Studies had, it turns out, long since worked out a special code for an analysis of the content of letters and that we are concerned to see it applied extensively. A solution to the situation was found immediately: The code was duplicated and distributed to those wishing to use it. But all this could have been done several years ago.

There is evidently a need for the creation of some way to promptly notify interested organizations about applied research that is under way so that the sociologists' work and recommendations help solve urgent practical problems better.

But to return to the idea of the goal of research. Precisely formulating a task for scientific study is not as simple as appears at first sight. For not only an in-depth knowledge of his professional sphere of activity but also a clear idea of the possibilities of our scientific discipline are required of the "client." Experience tells us that the effectiveness of applied research increases considerably when the client, in conjunction with the scientists, works out a kind of preliminary "request for proposal" and discusses the main components of the work. This was the case, for example, when a group of scientists of the USSR Academy of Scientists' Institute of Sociological Studies was preparing to conduct the poll "Muscovites on the 1980 Olympics." The draft program and other documents of the study were comprehensively discussed at a session of the ideological commission under the auspices of Moscow Gorkom. The clarity of the initial tasks largely determine the practical significance of the study, in accordance with whose results a number of concrete managerial decisions was made.

A further example. In studying mechanisms in the formation of public opinion we turned for assistance to Vitebskiy Obkom and Gorkom (Vitebsk was chosen as a typical medium-sized industrial city). The local comrades advised us to make the subject of the study more specific and to concentrate on a study of the population's attitude toward various uses of free time and manifestations of drunkenness and alcoholism and also toward petty larceny. The data obtained, which proved very interesting in a theoretical respect, also had a great practical purpose. A considerable discrepancy was found, for example, between the proportion of city dwellers who made a very positive evaluation of such ways of spending their free time as participation in amateur arts activity, physical culture exercises and sports and the number of people who actually did these things in their leisure time. And it was not a question here of a lack of the corresponding physical plant (the number of clubs, cultural centers, stadiums and so forth) but primarily of defects in the organization of their operation and in their failure to conform to the needs and requirements of contemporary Soviet man.

Results of significance for practical work were also obtained in the course of the study of people's attitude to petty pilfering on the job. It transpired, for example, that perhaps the most effective means of combating "takers" is immediate public discussion of each case of petty theft. Even the most inveterate "takers" feel very uncomfortable when they are called embezzlers of public property and thieves to their faces and before the entire collective. Such discussions also exert a great educational impact on all those present. The results of the studies served as the basis for the adoption of practical measures.

The need for the fuller use of sociology's potential is forcing us to analyze in greater depth the entire set of relations between the client of the study and the performers. It is well known that applied research sometimes demands the involvement of sizable forces and resources. However, neither the client nor the scientist-performer essentially bears responsibility for the effectiveness of the expenditure -- even in the event of a contract having been concluded between them. Is this not the reason why it sometimes happens that research that has gone on for several years and that has been costly for an enterprise or establishment is not producing nor can it produce any practical returns and that no one is responsible for this?

The following also happens, however: Scientists make solid recommendations whose realization promises big savings. But the client either does not take advantage of them at all or employs them merely to adorn the report. After all, no one will demand of him an account of how effective the money spent on applied research has been.... The procedure involving the performance of scientific work on contractual and other bases evidently requires further refinement so that the responsibility of both the clients and the performers for practical returns from the research, and its effectiveness, is increased.

The party organizations have a big part to play, we believe, in having sociologists' recommendations introduced into production practice. Exercising their right of control over the administration's activity, they can correct officials who brush aside change or innovations whose expediency has been scientifically proven in a sociological study.

Scientific and applied developments realized in accordance with the "assignment of practice" are designed not only to ascertain the paths and methods of a solution of this or that problem but also to reveal the "technology" of this solution, so to speak. It is a question of the fact that a kind of "know-how" exists in the social sphere, that is, a set of knowledge and skills essential for the reproduction of this or that process under various circumstances.

Take, say, the introduction of the brigade form of the organization of labor. The advantages of the brigade contract are obvious. As sociological studies show, intrashift idle time is reduced and labor productivity increases. The brigade councils and brigade leader councils of shops and enterprises have become effective organs of worker self-management.

But this situation is as yet being applied far from everywhere. One reason for this, we believe, is the absence of a kind of "technology" of the introduction of the brigade form that presupposes the precise organization of labor, the coordinated use of moral and material incentives, the psychological compatibility of the members of the brigade and observance of a number of other parameters. For this reason, despite the existence of numerous departmental sets of instructions, many enterprises are failing to reproduce the good practice that has become customary in other places. And it is the social scientists' duty here to render the industrial sectors prompt assistance in the formulation of the "technology," so to speak, of the introduction of the brigade form of labor organization.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress direct the social scientists toward the strengthening of science's relations with life and practice and an increase in the relevance of research in every possible way. A considerable part here could be played by an improvement in the coordination of applied sociological research. However, the practice of building communism is in acute need of science, too. It demands of the sociologists practical assistance and concrete developments suitable for immediate application.

EDITORIAL SCORES SHORTCOMINGS IN TEACHING

WA071050 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Teacher of Social Disciplines"]

[Excerpt] Certain positive experience in this sphere has also been accumulated in the republic's educational institutions. The teaching of social disciplines has come to be tied in more closely with the practice of building communism and the achievements of modern science. VUZ departments and tekhnikum single-subject teacher groups have begun to collate and disseminate progressive experience on a more current basis and to work more persistently on raising the ideological-theoretical level of the lectures. A high quality of teaching and skillful selection of the forms and methods of educational work are characteristic of the lecturers of the departments of political economy of the State University and the Polytechnical Institute and of CPSU history at the Beltsy Pedagogical Institute and the departments of Marxism-Leninism, scientific communism and philosophy of the Arts, Medical and Agricultural Institutes.

But life does not stand still. Shortcomings can be seen distinctly against the background of the increased demands on the level of the teaching of social disciplines. Can we be reconciled, for example, to the fact that in certain departments the teaching is conducted in isolation from the concrete political and socioeconomic problems that trouble young people? Can we be reconciled to the low level on which certain seminar classes are conducted, when elements of creative discussion are replaced by an oversimplified approach and scholasticism? As observed at a republic conference of teachers of social disciplines, problem-solving lectures developing the students' analytical capabilities are as yet not being introduced actively enough in teaching practice, and the lectures themselves are sometimes delivered routinely and without due emotion.

It is also necessary to evaluate critically the pass rate. The relatively high percentage of outstanding and good marks cannot fail to gratify us. But we cannot overlook instances of some students contenting themselves from class to class with "three's."

The level of the teaching-educational process is directly dependent on the qualifications of the teaching personnel. And although certain positive changes have been discerned in the training of social scientists, many problems remain unsolved. There is insufficient order in the system of teacher recertification and retraining.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and VUZ and tekhnikum leaders and party organizations must constantly supervise this important area of work and pay more attention to the lecturers' professional training, making extensive use of the most effective forms and methods for this purpose.

VUZ social scientists have made an impressive contribution to the further development of questions of philosophy, political economy, scientific communism and historical-party science. But far from full use is being made of the potential of the scholars of the higher school. We have a right to expect of them a more impressive contribution to development of the theoretical and practical problems posed by the 26th CPSU Congress. For this, it is necessary to put an end to the preoccupation with trivial subject matter, decisively improve planning and subordinate the plans to the most relevant problems of our society's political and socioeconomic development. Great purposefulness in the sphere of the communist education of student youth, bearing in mind the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena and the fact that numerous propaganda acts of our class enemies are aimed precisely at the young people, is essential.

Young specialists are embarking on independent labor activity in an important period in the country's life, when, as emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, the national economic structure with which our motherland will enter the new millennium will be created. This must be the most convinced and best-trained generation of the Soviet intelligentsia. Lenin's demand has a topical ring today also: "We need to ensure that the entire business of the upringing, education and teaching to today's young people amounts to the inculcation in them of communist morality."

VATCHENKO MEETS WITH UKRAINIAN ELECTORS

WA251045 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 4 February publishes on page 1 a 500-word RATAU article on a meeting of A.F. Vatchenko, Ukrainian Politburo member and chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the electors of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast on 2 February. According to the article, Vatchenko emphasized the "enormous significance" of the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for the economic and social development of the country, and described "in detail" the complex problems that the republic must resolve during the current 5-year plan. Vatchenko is reported as saying that the soviets of peoples' deputies have an "important role" to play in attaining outlined goals, and that it is necessary to "enhance the role of soviet sessions and improve the performance of their executive and standing committees." He also clarified for his audience the main currents of Soviet foreign policy. While in the oblast Vatchenko met with a number of local party and government officials and spoke with workers and specialists, the article said. In his tour of the area Vatchenko was accompanied by Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, obkom first secretary, and N.G. Omelchenko, first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN ASHKHABAD 25 FEB

LD251232 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1217 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Ashkhabad, 25 Feb (TASS) -- At 1154 Moscow time today an earthquake took place in the capital of Turkmenia (central Asia). Its epicenter lies 9 km southwest of Ashkhabad. In the epicenter the earthquake had a force of 5 and in Ashkhabad it was between force 4 and force 5. There were no casualties and no destruction.

OIL MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NEW DEPOSITS

LD222046 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- "This year the Soviet Union plans to bring its annual output of oil and gas condensate to 614 million tons," a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Kremnev, first deputy minister of the petroleum industry. The oil production is expected to come from new fields in western Siberia".

"Oil production in that main oil-bearing region of the country continues growing in accordance with the targets set for the current five-year plan (1981-1985) due to the successful search for new oil deposits," Vladimir Kremnev said. "Over the past ten years Siberian oil workers have regularly been overfulfilling production plans."

Recent geological discoveries again put the Komi Automonous Republic into the group of major oil-producing regions of the Soviet Union. A number of promising deposits have been discovered there in the Pechora River valley close to the Arctic Circle.

Vladimir Kremnev said that as regards annual increment of oil production the Komi Republic was second only to western Siberia and played a growing role in supplying fuel to the European part of the Soviet Union. In the current five year plan period the republic will increase its crude oil output by 15 per cent -- a sizeable contribution to the fuel and energy complex of the country.

Prospecting for oil is carried out in ever new regions of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Kremnev said. At the present time oil is produced by 10 out of 15 constituent republics of the USSR. In the near future new oil deposits will appear on the map of the country.

The biggest of them are in western Kazakhstan and eastern Siberia. For example, the amount of oil received in the Krasnoyarsk territory, on the banks of the Lena River, is enough to start commercial production there.

In Vladimir Kremnev's view, a broader use of methods enhancing the level of oil recovery from wells holds out a promise of increased output. For example, to raise the coefficient of oil recovery by a mere one per cent is equal to the discovery of several new deposits. Geologists speak about good prospects in the Soviet Union's continental shelf, the longest in the world.

NEW GAS DEPOSIT DISCOVERED IN BLACK SEA

LD242300 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- Soviet geologists have discovered a gas deposit at the depth of 30 metres in the Black Sea shelf to the west of the Crimea Peninsula. A gas flow, sufficient for industrial development of the deposit, came from a 900-metre-deep borehole, drilled by a self-lifting floating drilling rig.

The Black Sea gas contains no sulphur admixtures and features good thermal capacity. It is being planned to build an underwater pipeline to link the deposit with the Crimea.

This is the fifth gas deposit discovered by the Soviet Union in its Black Sea shelf.

The Black Sea will become a new region of gas production in the Soviet Union this year. Production will be started at the Golitsyn deposit, where several operational boreholes have been drilled from two drilling platforms. A 72-kilometre underwater pipeline, currently under construction, will pump gas from there to the Crimea peninsula and southern Ukrainian regions. The average sea depth in the region of the Golitsyn deposit is fifty metres.

Geologists are also prospecting for gas in other promising regions of the Black Sea shelf. It is believed, in particular, that there is gas in the region of the Kerch Peninsula.

COTTON-GROWING CONFERENCE BEGINS IN ASHKHABAD

GF241425 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] A republican scientific conference on cotton production started its work in Ashkhabad today. At the conference are obkom secretaries, chairmen and deputy chairmen of the oblast soviet executive committees, raykom secretaries, chairmen of rayon Soviet executive committees, chiefs of oblast and rayon agricultural departments, chiefs of cotton-growing kolkhozes and sovkhozes, representatives from the republic's cotton-processing enterprises, experts from the Turkmen Agriculture Ministry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, representatives from the cotton-cleaning industry, scientists, and representatives from the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen Council of Ministers.

The conference was opened by Comrade Charyyev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. At the opening of the first session, the conferees gave an honorary unanimous vote in support of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Mishchenko, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, addressed the conference on scientific and technical progress achieved by the republic's cotton-growing sector and the tasks of developing agricultural production in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress.

Agriculture Minister Comrade Gurbanov presented a report on measures aimed at developing agricultural production and promoting cotton quality. Comrade Annayev, Maryyskaya Oblispolkom chairman, reported on measures to improve fine-fiber cotton production in Maryyskaya Oblast. Comrade [name indistinct], Chardzhou Obkom secretary, reported on the necessity of raising the cultural standards of farmers and the fundamentals for ensuring an abundant cotton harvest. Comrade Nursakhatov, Ashkhabad Obkom secretary, spoke about efforts to intensify [word indistinct] cotton-growing in Ashkhabad Oblast. The conferees heard a report by Comrade Khodzhamuradov, land reclamation and water resources minister, on the development of cotton production through improved cultivation methods.

The participants discussed the situation and measures for promoting the qualifications of highly skilled cadres, upgrading the morale of the republic's agricultural workers and the basic factors of developing cotton production. They also aquainted themselves with the republic's cotton-growing developments during the past few years. The participants noted that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress are effectively guiding the republic's agricultural workers to further develop agricultural production. An important problem facing the republic is to promote fine-fiber cotton. Moreover, new crops must be cultivated.

The individuals who addressed the meeting noted that to achieve the best results it is necessary to improve the cultural standards of farmers, improve irrigation systems, spread mechanization systems and introduce advanced scientific and technical methods in agriculture.

The conference will continue its work tomorrow. In attendance are Comrades Annaorazov, Makarkin, Shmidt and Muradov, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Comrades Abramov and Orazmukhamedov, deputy chairmen of the Turkmen Council of Ministers; and [words indistinct].

DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES ATOMIC ENERGY PLANS

LD250036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Correspondent Sergey Omelchenko report on meeting held in Moscow 24 February under the title of "Atomic Energy Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] Eminent Soviet scientists and specialists spoke at the meeting about the way tasks set by the 26th party congress regarding the development of atomic energy were being implemented. In the European part of the country and, up to a point, in the Urals, the growth in electricity generation will be almost fully covered by the building of nuclear powerplants alone. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to put into service at AES's 25 million kw capacities, whereby up to 7 million kw are to go into service each year. During the next 5-year plan the rate of growth is to be brought to 10 million kw, a vast figure.

In the main, the building of major AES's is planned with a capacity of from 4-7 million kw each, with powerful fast breeder reactors. Fedor Yakovlevich Ovchinnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, said:

[Begin recording] We have to put into service this year the south Ukrainian set of 40,000 [kw] and after that the Zaporozhye and the Rovno ones, up to 1990. I did not add them up, but somewhere around 30 such reactors will be commissioned with a 1,000 mw [as heard] capacity. At the moment at Ignalina AES in Lithuania sets of 1.5 million kw are being built. The first such set is to go into service in 1983. It is further intended to build such reactors at the Kostroma AES, where work has already begun on the building of four such reactors with 1.5 million kw sets, and at the Smolensk AES. Future development will take place on the basis of 1 million and 1.5 million [presumably kw] reactors. We are at present working on designing serially built reactor sets of a standard type [unifitsirovany]. The first of these sets is being built at the Zaporozhye site. [end recording]

Research work carried out in recent years has shown that nuclear fuel has other uses apart from generating electricity, namely for supplying heat. The solution of this problem is particularly important.

[Begin recording] Such atomic heat supply stations or, to give them a simple name, atomic boilers, are a most attractive proposition because they can be built right in a town. But they have one shortcoming among all their advantages: They do not produce kwh, you see, and we are at present in urgent need of just these kwh. How to find a way out? There is one: One must build atomic heat and power stations [atomnyye teplotsentrali]. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION -- Construction has begun near Odessa of an international sea satellite communications station. It will serve the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. It will ensure an exchange of information between vessels in the ocean and a subscriber on land. The station should enter into service by the end of the year. A list of the services which it will carry out has been defined -- radio communications, telex, reception and transmission of television programs. In the not-too-distant future each vessel will be able to communicate with any subscriber on land by telephone and by telegraph. Many vessels today are already equipped with special apparatus for communications via satellite. Another such international sea satellite communications station is to be set up in the USSR, in the Nakhodka port. The station is to be handed over for operation in 1983. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 19 Feb 82 LD]

MATERIALS ON ARMY-NAVY 64TH ANNIVERSARY

Gen Zaytsev Article

AU241858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, CPSU Central Committee member snd commander-in-chief of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG), on the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Resolutely We Defend Peace and Socialism"]

[Excerpt] Imperialist Reaction Aggravates Aggression Policy

The fascist aggression has inflicted enormous damage on the Soviet Union. The Soviet people had to undertake extraordinary efforts to reconstruct the national economy destroyed by war. At the same time the Communist Party and the people did not reduce their vigilance and their efforts to strengthen the national defense. The imperialists did not accept the results of the war and the revolutionary changes in the world. They began the arms race and created numerous aggressive military blocs -- NATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, CENTO and others. The United States tried to intimidate the USSR with the atom bomb.

The Soviet Union saw itself compelled to develop nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for itself. In answer to the creation of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance among the European socialist states was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. In the Warsaw Pact organization the countries of the socialist community cooperate closely in the political and military sector to resolutely defend peace and safely protect the socialist achievements of the peoples.

The Soviet Union is struggling consistently and unyieldingly to implement the peace program which was set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and unreservedly approved and supported at the party congresses of the fraternal parties of the socialist community and by all progressive mankind. But we also cannot neglect that in recent times the tensions in the world have suddenly increased. The danger of war has increased. The main reason for that is the increased aggressiveness in the policy of imperialist reaction.

The United States and its NATO allies spend enormous means on the development and improvement of weapons systems. The NATO plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe are strongly advanced. A "limited nuclear war" on the European continent is taken into consideration, and the attempts to impose foreign will on sovereign states increase.

Defense Strength Further Consolidated

In view of the danger posed by the unleashing of a new world war, the role of the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the socialist countries, which are united in the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact, and which have become an invincible barrier for the aggressive plans of the imperialist reaction, takes on added importance.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to increase USSR defense power and increase the fighting capacity and combat readiness of the armed forces. Using the successes of all branches of the national economy, the material-technological basis of national defense and the equipment of the army and the navy are improved.

The further strengthening of the armed forces is also closely linked with the great socio-political changes in the USSR. In the socialist state of the entire people within the developed socialist society, the national character of the armed forces, their unity with the people becomes more and more evident. General education and vocational qualification of the military cadres of all army members are increasing noticeably.

On Guard at the Front Line

In sacredly implementing their civic obligation, the members of all nations and peoples of the Soviet Union do their military service shoulder-to-shoulder. "Now the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Fatherland War stand in the ranks of the defenders of the home country," the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress stated. "They did not have to master the difficult tests like their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army, our people. But whenever the interests of the security of the country and the defense of peace make it necessary, whenever the victims of an aggression must be helped, the Soviet soldier proves to the world that he is a selfless and brave patriot, an internationalist who is ready to overcome all difficulties.

The GSFG, whose members have the honorable and responsible task of protecting the socialist community at its frontline, is part of the Soviet Army. Here, on the soil of the first German worker-peasant state, the Soviet soldiers, as worthy inheritors of the fighting glory of the older generations, use all their strength and knowledge to achieve the great fighting strength of their units, groups of units and formations.

The members of the GSFG celebrate the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy with new successes in training, in increasing vigilance and combat readiness. In the past training year, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, they fulfilled the demanding commitments of socialist competition with special energy. In mastering military science, in strengthening discipline and organization, they have advanced further. In the units of groups and units, the number of the best soldiers, the army members with special performance standards, has increased.

The Proskurov Motorized Rifle Regiment, bearer of the Red Banner Order, the Suvorov and the Kutusov Orders, was distinguished by the USSR minister of defense with an honorary banner for courage and military bravery, and he awarded one group of units the Red Challenge Banner of the Military Council of the Land Forces. Other outstanding troop units and groups of units were awarded Red Challenge Banners of the GSFG.

Side by Side With the NVA [National People's Army] Soldiers

At present the GSFG members are persistently endeavoring to fulfill the plans and programs of the new training year. In every military collective, passionate support was given to the appeal of our best troop units from which the initiative for the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR originated. This competition is being waged in the armed forces under the motto "Reliable protection for the peaceful work of the Soviet people!"

The group members are resolutely making their contribution to help implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress. They are striving to live up to their commitments, to solve the military tasks with high quality standards and to further increase the combat readiness of the troop units.

In the military collectives the influence of the party on the entire life of the troops is increasing. The Communists are exemplary in acquiring military skills and devote themselves with great dedication to the ideological training of the soldiers.

The tasks connected with protection of the socialist achievements are being solved by the GSFG members jointly with their comrades in class and arms, the NVA soldiers of the GDR. The Communists and all GSFG members have noted with great satisfaction the high assessment made by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, of the achievements of the NVA members. "In firm comradeship of arms with the armed forces and the protection and security organs of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, they essentially contribute to preserving and stabilizing peace," he said in the Central Committee report to the 10th SED Congress.

The cooperation between the GSFG and the NVA extends to all spheres of life, the military and political training of the troop units and formations. At the joint Comrades-in-Arms 80 maneuvers, Soyuz 81 and other exercises and training measures, the Soviet soldiers and the NVA members, together with the armies of the other countries of the socialist community are testing methods for the collective defense of their states. They are being trained under conditions which come maximally close to combat conditions. All of this is promoting the further ideopolitical unification of the comrades in class and arms, and it helps increase the defense capacity of our countries.

Inseparable Bonds of Comradeship in Arms

In coping with the joint task, the members of the fraternal armies are becoming better acquainted with one another, becoming more conscious of their internationalist duty, and feelings of friendship and respect are promoted.

In the GDR it has become a fine tradition to celebrate the week of comradeship in arms every year from 23 February to 1 March.

The inseparable bonds of comradeship in arms between the Soviet soldiers and the NVA members, as well as the other armies of the socialist community, and their successes in military service testify to the constant readiness to give any aggressor the appropriate rebuff should he dare to interrupt the peaceful construction work of our peoples.

The Soviet soldiers firmly support their Communist Party and are infinitely loyal to their people, to the cause of socialism. They carry on and add to the heroic traditions of the older generation and, together with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, they are mounting guard for peace and socialism.

Gen Ivanov Speech

GF241303 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 23 February is the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. On this anniversary Gen Semen Ivanov, a prominent Soviet commander, made a speech which we report here:

The general said the Soviet Army was founded a few months after the successful October Revolution in 1917. At that time landowners and capitalists, with the backing of Western imperialists, had started an internal war, and then 14 capitalist states began a war against the newborn socialist state of the Soviet Union. In order to defend the achievements of the revolution, an army of Soviet toilers was founded.

From the very day of its founding, our army has been based on the brotherhood of the toilers and the various nationalities living in the Soviet Union. Millions of soldiers -- Russians, Belorussians, [name indistinct], Latvians, Georgians, Tatars, Uzbeks, and several other nationalities in this country -- took part in this war. They were peasants and workers before they had joined the Soviet Army and fought shoulder to shoulder with their other brothers against the counterrevolutionaries and foreign occupiers. With the efforts of the fraternal nationalities, the armed aggressors and members of the White Guards were driven out of the country, and so the Soviet Army defended the rights of the toilers to build a new life for themselves.

During the current year we will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. In December 1922 the people of the Soviet Union united within a political state.

The fascist German threat further welded the Soviet people. On all fronts, not only those whose lands had been overrun by German fascists but members of other Soviet nationalities such as Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Kazakhs, Turkmenis, Kirgizi, Tadziks, Yakuts, Buryats and (?Atilites) fought as one against the common enemy.

Today the Soviet army is still defending the achievements of the Soviet peoples vigilantly and alertly. The Soviet Armed Forces include young men, most of whom have finished high school. The Soviet soldier of today is physically fit and well trained. He is wise, clever, informed and understanding and can use his arms and equipment expertly.

The Soviet Union sincerely desires international peace and security for all nations of the world. Therefore, Soviet foreign policy believes in a strong stand against the aggression of present day imperialism and its henchmen. The Soviet people take all the necessary steps to maintain the defensive might of their state. The Soviet Armed Forces are capable of delivering an effective blow against any would-be aggressor.

Western 'Debt' to Red Army

AU241343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 3

[A. Leontyev article: "Since That Memorable Day"]

[Text] A frosty February day in 1918 has been forever entered in history as the birthday of the Soviet army. It was written with the blood of the Red Guards and Red Army fighters who, in an organized manner, resisted the enemy at Pskov, Revel, Orsha, Gomel and Kiev. V.I. Lenin appraised the events of those days from 18 to 24 February as one of the greatest turning points in the history of the Russian and international revolution. He placed special hopes in our army; he believed in it; he taught it; and he emphasized the unity of its national and international tasks.

Educated by Lenin, famous for its battles, glorified in legend and immortalized in bronze, the Soviet Army always has been, is and will be an army deeply devoted to the ideals of communism, an army of patriots and internationalists. "As a result of its special character of protection of the new society," Julius Fucik wrote, "the Red Army has become not only the army of the Soviet Union but the army of all progressive forces of the world.... The Red Army is their army and this fact is reflected in the mighty spirit of internationalism and international proletarian solidarity that represent its very essence."

Never has the hand of a comrade extended to us failed to receive support, and never have the brothers in class and all who struggle for peace, freedom and independence been disappointed in the hopes placed in Lenin's motherland. Our soldiers who came to help in difficult years are remembered in Spain and Mongolia, Bulgaria and Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia, Korea and Vietnam and Cuba and Afghanistan. And in China also, no one can kill the memory of them.

The immortal exploits of Soviet soldiers in the Great Fatherland War will never be forgotten. "When now... we recall everything that the fighters, commanders and political workers of our army had to bear," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "it is sometimes not even believed what all that was, what it was possible to endure.... They endured. They endured everything, they went through everything and won and crushed the fascist aggressor." In that war, our army fulfilled with honor its patriotic and internationalist duty -- it liberated from the barbarians not only its own country but many other countries in Europe and Asia, and saved the entire world from the danger of fascist enslavement.

If it were not for the Soviet army, the aggressors would have pounced not only upon Europe but upon America. As early as in 1938, Goering spoke about his wish to acquire "the bombers which, carrying 10 tons of explosives each, would be able to fly to New York and back." And, according to documentary evidence, in 1940 Hitler personally concerned himself with "the question of the occupation of Atlantic islands with the aim of waging war against America."

E. Stettinius, former U.S. secretary of state, wrote: "The ability to quickly forget events of the past is a human weakness, but the American people must remember that in 1942 they were on the brink of catastrophe. If the Soviet Union had not been able to hold its front, the Germans could have conquered Great Britain. They would have been able to occupy Africa and then gain a foothold in Latin America."

Historians also credit the Soviet Army with the fact that, at that time, mankind succeeded in avoiding an atomic catastrophe. And yet it could have turned out differently. If the Russians had failed to pin Hitler down on the Eastern Front for 4 years, they write, he would have probably gained enough time to produce not only rockets but atomic weapons....

The U.S. and British leaders in that period apparently understood all that and thus did not spare words in speaking about the "matchless heroism" and the "greatest nobleness" of our army, paying tribute to it and expressing gratitude on several occasions. They were saying: "Future generations will acknowledge their debt to the Red Army as unreservedly as we are doing."

There is a saying: One good turn deserves another [dolg platezhom krasen]. But how are the present rulers of the United States and Britain paying for all the good that the Soviet Army did? We will say it directly -- with hatred, hypocrisy and malicious and insulting slander. Today, an unprecedented anti-Soviet ballyhoo has been developed in these countries and its organizers are shouting to the whole world about a mythical "Soviet military threat." They are shouting as though their heels were on fire, as though they were being dragged to hell. And yet nobody is touching them. Neither our goals, our system nor our policy have changed since the war. Just as in the past, the Soviet Union selflessly struggles against aggression and defends the cause of civilization and freedom.

It is permissible to ask why the gentlemen strain so much and on what basis they attribute to us some kind of "aggressive" plans. What things they are writing in their newspapers! The following are a few of the recent headlines: "Soviet Army Poised for Jump to Persian Gulf", "80 Russian Divisions Ready To Storm Europe", "Russians Using Gas in Afghanistan", "Soviet Weapons in El Salvador", "Russians Land in Poland...." Ah, these Russians! It seems they are even preparing to cross the ocean and move to the very doorstep of the skyscrapers. Are there no facts? One can manage even without them. "It can be believed," an American military journal has said, "that somewhere in the Kremlin men are bending over tables intensively solving the complex problem of how to attack the United States," If this is so, the journal concludes, then "we must allow that one beautiful day American soldiers will be compelled (?!) to attack Moscow."

Look where this has brought the journal! And it is probably not alone. The Pentagon has issued an official manual to prepare American soldiers for duty on...Soviet soil. Three times, in various combinations, the conversation manual repeats the sentence the soldiers are advised to learn in Russian: "Where is the road to Moscow?" They do not know history in the Pentagon; they read nothing except their own orders there; they have not learned anything. Otherwise they would have long ago heeded the warning voiced by England's Field Marshal Montgomery, who wrote: "In the book of war, the very first rule on the very first page says: 'Do not forge toward Moscow!' Various persons, such as Napoleon, or Hitler, tried to do this; but it led to nothing good."

Overseas they are also fond of all kinds of prophecies -- on how the war against those "perfidious Russians will break out," and why and when and where. There was a time when NEWSWEEK magazine reported that an "ominous-sounding book" is lying on President Carter's desk, one written by the retired English General Hackett and called "The Third World War." In it, the beginning of the war was earmarked for 1985. Loyal to his old hobbies, Reagan has already provided himself with a videorecording of a film of the same name, in which the beginning of the war was shifted to 1987. In fact, a fake in book form produced by the Pentagon and called "Soviet Military Power" has also appeared.

So many mortal sins, of which the overseas politicians accuse us! No longer are we only "aggressive." The Soviet people do "not share our views on morality", "Reagan grieves,"... "they do not believe in life after death, they do not believe in God." Yes, we do have other ideas and views on all this. And it cannot be otherwise. Actually, official Washington is talking about "morality" and mentioning God, although the very same people burned hundreds of thousands of people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki; poisoned by gas and drenched in napalm the children and women in Vietnam; organized coups d'etat and killed government figures in Chile, the Congo and Iran; and are today trying to throttle Poland with hunger, torturing El Salvador, and raising their hands against Cuba. Of course these gentlemen are not "playing at war" with such reckless ardour just because they believe in life after death....

The goals of the anti-Soviet fever are clear: to intimidate the population and thus force it to become resigned to monstrous expenditures for the arms race (fear is the Pentagon's best ally); to denigrate the Soviet Union and its army; to evoke hatred and animosity toward the Soviet peoples; and to teach the Americans to accept the idea of the "inevitability," and even "acceptability," of nuclear war. All this is nothing but psychological preparation for attacking our country.

In the U.S. Army such preparation has been going on for some time. The work is not limited to publishing conversation manuals. So-called "schools of hatred" have been set up -- that is, educational centers through which all officers are obliged to pass. They are subjected there to intensive "psychological processing" [psikhologicheskaya obrabotka] in the spirit of frantic anticommunism. There exist so-called "survival schools" in which soldiers and officers, clothed in "Russian Army uniforms," resort to beating and jeerings so as to show their victims the "terrors of communist captivity." In much training in the U.S. Army and Air Force, the role of the enemy is played by special subformations which wear "Soviet military outfits" and have "Soviet combat technology" among their equipment.

The anti-Soviet militarist hysteria is bearing fruit. Judging by a recent opinion poll, three-quarters of the U.S. population is living in fear, intimidated by nightmares of a "Russian nuclear attack." This is frought with a great threat to universal peace, if we take into account that the current administration, as Gus Hall so aptly described, "is marching to orders from the most reactionary rabid adventurists and militant maniacs entrenched in the White House, the Pentagon and big business."

There is anxiety in the world. As always, we turn to Lenin. An English journalist aptly remarked: "What Lenin wrote is not an archive but an arsenal. When the hour of battle comes, we peruse the pages of his books in the precise way that we fill the cartridge-belts of machineguns with bullets." In the hour of the serious battle waged today by mankind -- the battle for peace and freedom, for life on earth -- we cannot but recall Lenin's wise and prophetic words that are so instructive for us, for our allies and friends: "Only that revolution is worth anything which knows how to defend itself." Our army has traced these words on its combat banners. The justice of these words was proved by the Soviet Army's first victories in February 1918, as well as by its entire glorious, even if not easy, life.

We are looking back on almost 4 decades, without a large war in the world, herein lies the enormous merit of our army, of the fraternal armies of other socialist states. Time and again the enemies of peace convinced themselves that socialism knows how to defend itself. It has what is needed to defend itself. The Soviet Army has at its disposal all that is needed to ensure the safety of our fatherland and of its allies and friends. Soviet military power, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes, allows not only the countries of the socialist community to feel safe but all countries which cherish freedom and peace.

Those who are so flippantly "marching" beyond the ocean should not overestimate their strength; they should not play with fire. The capitalist countries need a stable peace as much as our own countries need it. When he was taking office, Reagan promised that in his policy he would be adhering to the rule "let sleeping dogs lie." How true, Mr President, do let them lie. It is better that they sleep... .